H. A. GRAVES, Editors.

(Vol. 9.)

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(No. 21.)

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, A Religious and Samily Newspaper,

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TERMS.—Two dollars in advance; general months. Those to whom the papers are delivered by a carrier through the year, are charged fifty cants extra to defray the expense thus incurred.

Seven copies sent to one direction, for \$12.00 in sevence; 13 copies, for \$22.00. Ministers who pay in advance; 13 copies, for \$22.00. Ministers who pay in advance; 13 copies, for \$22.00. Ministers who pay in advance; 13 copies, for \$22.00.

and expression. 'The remaining part of the work is chiefly compiled and arranged by tre at the feet of God, saying a second time, the author, from ancient and modern compothe author, from ancient and modern compositions. We are much pleased with the design and arrangement of the music in this work, and think it well adapted to the purpose for which it was prepared. New York: Leavitt, Trow & Co. Boston: B. B. Mussey.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE LAW OF BAP-Rev. Edwin Hall. New York: Baker & Scribner Boston : Crocker & Brewster .-More new light on baptism! our readers will More new light on baptism! our readers will is to be his destiny? I he destined to exclaim, and where is the luminary which the mere agent of Commerce, the carrier the world's productions, the telegraphic will be world's productions, the telegraphic will be world's productions. sheds it? The Author of this, as of most similar treatises, we hardly need inform them, is not a Baptist. What it is that is so much quickening the genius of the defenders of pedosaptism, and swelling so much on one side the list of authorship, we are quite un. similar treatises, we hardly need inform them, side the list of authorship, we are quite unable to determine. We suppose, however, that where there are difficulties of Inspira-tion, of facts and of stubborn logic, in the way, words, for and sonhistry must be in way, words, fog and sophistry must be in on from the examination that we have been able to give the new work before

A YEAR WITH THE FRANKLINS, OF Suffer and be Strong, by E. Jane Cate.

BOARDING OUT, A tale of domestic life, by the author of keeping house, etc. The above entertaining little works are from the prolific press of the Harpers, and are sold by Waite, Peirce & Co. They are neatly printed and bound, and are intended to convey along with the interest which their perusal will awaken, moral impressions.

reminiscences of a country congregation; 18mo, pp. 240.

SARAH MARTIN: a brief sketch of the life of the late Miss Sarah Martin, of Great Yar-mouth; with extracts from the parliamentary reports on prisons; her own prison journals, &c.; 18mo, pp. 162.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES, and other lectures on prayer, by the Rev. James Hamilton, National Scotch Church, Regent's Square, author of Harp on the Willows, &c.

Zion's Pilunini: or the way to the heav-enly Canaan; familiarly illustrated; by Rob-ert Hawker, D. D., Vicar of Charles, Ply-

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Baptist

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School

Whittredge, and published by N. L. Dayton, an account of which was some time ago giv suitable tribute to pious worth, and is credit-

able to its author.

The consolation which I would offer to the afflicted relatives to-day, is the blessed assurance that 'our brother shall rise again,'—that, though he be dead, yet shall he live.' There is to be a resurrection. As the sun goes out in darkness, and the last star fades away from the heavens, an angel from the throne of God will gather the scattered dust, and resamples it with part life and heavity. and re-animate it with new life and beauty and re-animate it with new life and beauty. The body may die, but the spirit will live on. You may go to the grave-yard, and weep over the tomb, but he whom you seek is not in the grave. His dust is there, but he himself is gone. The storm may sweep over the place—desolation may howl around it—darkness may cover it, but storm, and desolation, and darkness, are alike unheeded.

This truth is revealed to us by Christianity. The gospel alone can give us a glimpse into the future world—show us the design

ing wind—though the body shall see corrup-tion, and mingle with the earth, to form a covering for the bodies of his children— though nothing remains with us, but his clay-cold corpse, which 'we must now bury out of our sight,' yet his Redeemer liveth, and at the latter day they shall stand togeth-er upon the earth: er upon the earth:

'The body that, corrupted, fell,

Shall, incorrupted, rise,'
and bloom and flourish in the vigor of an
immortal youth. How cold the faith of
those who deny the resurrection of the dead!
Like blasted monuments of art, they stand,
the ruined monuments of divine power,—
loving the earth, though it is planted with
thorns—Clinging to its pleasures though thorns—clinging to its pleasures, the those pleasures are drugged with the po of death. We cannot die,—

' Heaven and earth
Shall pass away, but that which thinks within me
Must think forever; that which feels must feel;
I am, and I can never cease to be.'

There is to be a resurrection, of the just and the unjust. Methinks, that event has an ever cease to be."

There is to be a resurrection, of the just and the unjust. Methinks, that event has and the unjust. Methinks, that event has and the unjust. Methinks, that event has an the unjust. Methinks and ing are no more, and, as the last victim of death comes forth, Jesus lays down the scep

Original and Select.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

ABSTRACT OF THE 18TH ANNUAL REPORT. What is the mission of the sailor and wha of international communication; or has he

than mercantile mission?

That the sailor has a mission of salvatio

Under this head the Report glances at th principal points along our seaboard; refers to a number of Bethel churches, and Sailor's Homes, and other institutions for the benefit of seamen and their families, established within the past year; illustrates by statistical number of sailor boarders in one of the It records, also, the formation of several

Auxiliary Societies, and that the American Bethel Society, has become a branch of this, and adopted the Sailor's Magazine, as its organ of communication with the friends the Bethel cause.

POREIGN OPERATIONS.

With the increase of the American who ling fleet, now employing some 20,000 men; and with the increase of commercial inter-course and influence, with nations nominally Christian and heathen, has increased the im-Christian and heathen, has increased the im-portance of foreign chaplains, to stand be-tween the dead and the living; to prevent seamen from being a moral pestilence, and to make them both the shining examples, and the faithful carriers of Christianity

and the latitud carriers of Christianity sround the globe. Hence the important chaplaincies, and missionary stations at Honolulu and Lahai-na in the Sandwich Islands; at Havre in France; at Stockholm and Gottenburg in

ert Hawker, D. D., Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, author of Poor Man's morning portion, &c. 18mo, pp 171.

The four volumes as above are published by Robert Carter, New York, as a continuation of the Cabinet Library. They are varied in the subjects of which they treat, highly entertaining and useful works. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Consolation to the Bereaved.

We copy the following pleasing passage from a sermon of Rev D. C. Eddy, pastor of the First Baptist church in Lowell, entitled, Death—its Victory and its Defeat, preached at the funeral of Dea. Alfred W.

The receipts of the past year have been \$25,290,00, and the expenditures \$25,290,62; leaving in the treasury, \$639,68. The details are presented in the Treasurer's Re-

Reported for the Christian Reflector

African Education and Civilization Society.

This newly organized and important So-

The Report set forth in the commence ment, as a matter of congratulation to its tions—give us strength to endure its physical sufferings, and open to us a fountain to cleanse us from our sin.

What philosophy, science and history could not do, religion has accomplished. From the fires of her own heaven-consecrated altar, she has thrown out a brilliant light, whose divine illuminations have dispelled the darkness of the grave—disarmed death, and established the hopes of immortality. 'Thy brother shall rise again.'—Blessed assurance! Though the atmosphere of another clime received his parting breath, James O. Fallon, of St. Louis, Hon. William riod had elapsed since its formation, a deep thity. Thy brother shall rise again.—
Blessed assurance! Though the atmosphere of another clime received his parting breath, James O. Fallon, of St. Louis, Hon. William and his dying groan mingled with the sigh-

systematic organization for the purpose of educating people of color to become worthy and efficient teachers in the land where their services are so much required. It therefore recommended the organization of an institution somewhat on the plan of the State Normal schools, having connected with able to meet the wants of the Society.

Rev. E. L. Magoon, of Va., was next inroduced to the meeting, and delivered very impressive, eloquent and well-sustained address. He spoke in substance as follows

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens,—It should be understood at the outset that the African Education and Civilization Society is a combination designed to revolutionize no political compact nor to make aggressions upon any other social organization—we meet to inflict wrong upon no man or class of men; we blend our contributions and our prayers only to promote human weal. We are summoned together by no sect, we are summoned together by no sect, we are peace, literature and love. And it seems to me under these circumstances that several things must be true. The first one is—that against our object and mode of pursuing it there can arise in no quarter any well-founded prejudice. And second, if prejudices against our object and mode of pursuing it do arise, that the prejudices themselves are too ignoble to merit attention, and ought not for a moment to retard us in the pursuit of a moment to retard us in the pursuit of

our sublime end.

I shall now proceed to substantiate one or two general fundamental points.

And in the first place, in redeeming Africa and giving her the practical arts and sciences, the benefit of sound education, the conservative and redeeming influence of Christianity, and rescuing one whole quarter of the globe from degradation and misery—in thus doing—colored people are the proper agents to be employed. I think this assertion is true for several reasons. First, Because colored people only have the physical constitution to endure the climate of Africa. eral thing, no country in the world is superi-or to Africa in general healthiness, the beauty of its landscapes, and the fertility of its soil, and yet in Western Africa, where our

soil, and yet in Western Africa, where our operations must first commence, it is all but impossible for a white man to live.

It is said that every organic creature not indigenous to the soil in coming into the Western part is obliged immediately to pass through the fearful ordeal of the acclimating fever, and none but the constitution of a colored man can endure the missma. Commodere Perry gives it as his deliberate continuous ored man can endure the miasma. Commodore Perry gives it as his deliberate opinion that no white man can become thoroughly acclimated on the Western coast of Africa. If this is true, then it is very evident on this point, that colored people, from the peculiarities of their constitution and the capabilities they possess of enduring the climate of Africa, are the proper agents through whom redeeming power is to be conveyed to that wretched country,—wretched only in its moral aspect.

attributes peculiarly adapted to this work. Our object is to give to Africa all the blessings that will develope her agriculture, and open her commerce, and diffuse through her millions the practical arts, the ennobling sciences. It is very well known that many colored people are good mechanics, becoming such when they have favorable opportunities;—of a company of thirts-five persons lately —of a company of thirty-five persons lately sent out from Kentucky, the majority were known to be skilful mechanics; and not only are they capable of receiving mechanical knowledge, but also of receiving education to the highest degree. Africa has not always been a country upon

whose gloom only a few sunbeams were per-mitted to descend. She formed the theatre

Africa has not always been a country upon whose gloom only a few sunbeams were permitted to descend. She formed the theatre of the first general civilization since the flood. She was once a land distinguished for magnificence in literature, science and art. Our Bible and our most valued classics concur in accrediting to Africa the precedence, in point of time among all nations, in civilization. Civilization from the interior, Ethiopia, descended the Nile to Egypt, then, diffusing itself over the Red Sea, into Syria and Mesopotamia. Why, Carthage and Tyre, so renowned and peculiarly distinguished, were colonies which trace their origin up to Ethiopia!

It may serve to reduce our pride and modify our supposed seperiority over the African race, to remember that the Egyptians, the authors of all modern civilization, were blacks with woolly hair. Their present condition is undoubtedly a degraded one; but yet remember that from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Ganges, the whole north of Africa and the south-cast of Asia was, in the primitive days of civilization, people by a family of nations of whom Ethiopia was the common parent, and Egypt the most renowned in all practical art and science. The people who were the imitators of Egyptian excellence, the Greeks, took a position, the highest individually so far as cultivated taste and power were concerned, above all other nations in the history of our race. And what are they now? Twenty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded race? Because theirty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded people. And why are the Africans a degraded race? Because theirty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded race? Because thirty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded race? Because thirty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded race? Because thirty centuries of unmitigated oppression have made the Greeks a degraded race? Because their description of

liams, of Vt., and Rev. Dr. Dewey, of Rochlester. The press had also assisted the Society by its encouraging voice. (Several commendatory extracts from various papers were read.) It being deemed necessary that the Society should have an exponent of its principles, designs and operations, the 'Friend of Africa' had been issued; the numbers published thus far have been greatly commended.

The Report proceeded to state that the Secretary had found an excellent spirit manifested on the subject, by the colored people themselves; some were waiting and ready to go into Africa; others were willing to devote their time and talents to the object as soon as means were provided.

Very little had been attempted in the way of raising funds. Thirteen individuals had become life members at \$25 each, and \$129,88 had been received from other sources, making \$454,88 in the aggregate.

The Report stated in conclusion, that the Society felt deeply the necessity of some systematic organization for the purpose of systematic organization for the propose of systematic organization for the propose of systematic organization for the purpose of systematic organization for the propose of systematic organization for the position of the san applied to the Africtus, of all the human race, the epithet 'blameless.' We do not believe any class of men do sufficiently deserve the epithet 'blameless,' but are not this people a meek, suffering and patient people? And are they not peculiarly alive to every good motive or suggestion, and greatly susceptible to the influences of the gospel. Select willing, intelligent Africans, place themin your schools, develope their energies, and by that very course you reach that singular principle in nature, gratitude, so that gular principle in nature, gratitude, so that you arm them with that which will be most otent in influencing their aims,—love to be benefactor, and next, a disposition to do not to the sufferer. When Jesus Christ descended to plant the

when Jesus Christ descended to plant the institutions of Christianity in this world, he passed by the rich, the honored, the wise, and selected his instruments for salvation, from among the poor, the oppressed of earth. He selected the men who were linked as with hooks of steel to the masses, those who were acquainted both by nature and expense with the conditions and feelings of

are oppressed with the burdens of life and say to them, 'my brother think not of life, look beyond, take the love of God to your heart and look for life everlasting.'

And thus they did, lifting up the masses as it were to drink of eternal life. I love to read in those most magnificent writings, the greatest ever penned, of Saul of Tarsus, whose gigantic thoughts and sublime language deck the sacred page with new radiancy—how he developed that natural principle, the feeling so common to all—his peculiar affection for his own class of people 'and now my brethren,' 'my kindred according to the flesh.' Now take the Africans; educate and develope their intellects: let their to the flesh. Now take the Africans; edu-cate and develope their intellects; let their hearts be filled with love to God and man, and with gratitude toward you, and with the wonder of their regeneration fresh upon them, and going forth to their own class and brethren, they will turn them to the Savious who 'taketh away the sins of the world, and their waste places will become a garder of God.

Another general position intimately con-nected with these points, and one of vital im-portance to the interests of this Society is, that the colored people are not only the proper agents to promote this work, but that education furnishes the only efficient means which the end can be

first place, that—education is a universal want. God made the human mind to be educated, to be freely and fully developed, un-der the influences of sound instruction, and until it comes to be disciplined there is a until it comes to be disciplined there is a natural craving for the accomplishment of this purpose. When God said, 'Let there be light,' he intended it to apply to all the world. So let there be light to the mind; it was made for light. Education is that light, like the sword of Goliath, of which Divid spoke of to Abimelech, 'There is none like it, give, give it me.'

Give, give light to the benighted mind. And it seems God has implanted such a hearty desire for light or knowledg that when the mind is once permitted to taste of

the more than nectarian sweets of wretched country,—wretched only in its moral aspect.

Second, Colored people have their mental

seas cries, 'More, give me more.'

I remark, in the second place, that education is not only a universal want, but a universal right. It is a universal right because
it is a universal want. As poor blind Bartimeus responded to the Saviour, 'Lord that
I may see,' so is it the desire of the mind of

man to see. And oh! are we to forbid men, travelling to the judgment seat of God, the right to see!

My friends, if some master-fiend was to resolve to make the world a chaos, and the wide expanse of heaven a confusion, what would he do? Would he extinguish some whordings as the like the seathlist of the seathl would he do? Would he extinguish some subordinate satellite or crush some particular sphere, or change the order of the planets,—not so, but with consummate subtlety he would strike one single blow and bring the sun headlong from its throne, and thus throw a mantle of midnight and gloom over creation. He who would in any way shut out light from the human intellect, is that master-fiend.

become great blessings to the continent of Africa.

There has been a great deal said in this country, I will not here say with what motive, for this is not the place to discuss the point, with respect to the power of Christianity at home and abroad. But I ask where lies the secret of that power? It behooves us to learn and to profit by the secret if we can. Some have had opportunities to observe where the great power of that organization exists. Go under the sky of Italy, when the moon is shining soft through the windows and over the grounds of the many colleges of the Propaganda. Look at the thousand casements through which the rays of the midnight lamp is streaming, and remember there are individuals from every nation of the Christian world—remember that they were have any occasion to complain, poor and despised—remember that they were laken by the hand, placed in those schools and fed with knowledge; and can you wonder that their hearts become attached to the interests of those who educated them?

They socald go to the Dearm for their principles. The feeling is natural! It is very easy to understand how they will suffer bitterly, and labor life long, and zealously for their cause.

Now take your colored people, instead of

cause.
ow take your colored people, instead of passing them by, give them a sound educa-tion, train them for the work and then when tion, train them for the work and then when they leave you, go with them to the wharf, place them on the ship, wave the hand of kindness to them, and as they go away to distant scenes of their future labor, think you not their hearts will pant for the salvation of souls, and the elevation of their race? Friends, I conclude. The great interest I have taken in this matter has brought me here. I have endeavored to express my sentiments as fully and as fearlessly here as I would at any other place. May the object Friends, I conclude. The great interest I have taken in this matter has brought me here. I have endeavored to express my sentiments as fully and as fearlessly here as I would at any other place. May the object and motives that actuate us continue to ex-

'Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow, And heaven's last thunders, shake the world belo The exercises were concluded with prayer and benediction by the Rev. J. Dowling.

Result of Well-Doing.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love, The good begun by thee shall onward flow In many branching streams, and wider grow The seed that in these few and fleeting he

"Because thou art Lukewarm."

This language was primarily addressed to the church at Laodicea. It may with equal propriety and force be considered as address-ed by Christ to any lukewarm church or Lukewarmness is essentially the same as

formality. It is performing the outward du-ties of religion without any deep felt interest. It is pretending to serve God, while the af-fections are absorbed in the interests of the 'I would that thou wert cold or hot."

It is very evident from this passage that there is nothing so disgusting to Christ as lukewarmness in his service. The unbeliever, boldly placing himself in the ranks of the scoffer, is not so offensive to him as a heart-

scotter, is not so onemsive to min as a near-less, worldly professor of religion.

That band of infidels, plotting the destruc-tion of the church, is not so displeasing to him as that body of professed friends, where the genuine spirit of prayer is not enjoyed where no conversions are reported, and the Spirit of God has evidently been grieved away. And yet are there not many churches in this condition? Is there anything mysterious then in God's witholding his Spirit? "I will spue the out of my mouth."

"I will spue thee out of my mouth."

O, how loathsome to the compassionate
Savior is a lukewarm church! Is not the

ated at a lukewarm state of the affections can a blessing be expected? Can his presence be hoped for, while this state of things

maintest from these as well as many outer evidences, that you are in a lukewarm condition?

My dear brother, I pray you to be honest with yourself. Read the questions over—look directly at the subject—don't dodge the point—let conscience speak. What is the decision? guilty? More than probable, this will be the verdict. If so, your situation is a very alarming one. You may doubt, but it is seven so.

What rendered the Laodiceans so exceedingly offensive to Christ was lukewarmness. The same sin will render you equally disgusting. If this be your present state, as it certainly is, agreeable to the verdict just now returned by your own conscience, then all your services, your heartless prayers, your pointless, powerless sermons, which you have delivered now for months, and perhaps even for years, without a single conversion; your exhortations, so insipid, that your conference room and prayer meeting have, for a long time, been in the immediate neighborhood of the vocative case; all these services, I say, are a solean farce: You imagine that you have been growing rich in good works, like the Laodiceans, who were proud of their morality; but so far from this, no man in the society has been doing as much as you have to banish the Spirit of God. Your lukewarmness is doing more injury than any other man! This is such a startling developement, that at first you will not enter into its

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION. one of the gates, Love finds a sentinel sta-tioned to guard it, and asks his name; he answers, 'I am 'Truth.' Love asks, 'Is it possible, I may enter here to heal the dying, and bid the dead arise? 'Truth replies, 'I have written, the soul that sinneth, it shall die; and I cannot cancel it.' Love hastens to another gete, and finds another sentinel, and asks his nune; and his answer is, 'I am Holiness.' Love says, 'cannot the dying be restored, and the dead be made to live?—Holiness replies, 'I can permit noue that are impure, to escape from their congenial residence, and hold communion with the holy.' Love goes to a third gete, and finds there a sentinel whose name is Justice; Love asks the question, 'can the dying be healed, can the dead be quickened? may I enter to redeem the one, and to restore the other?' the dead be quickened? may I enter to redeem the one, and to restore the other?—Justice replies, 'I have weighed them in the scales, and it is written upon them all, 'Altogether wanting.'' Love asks, 'then what is to be done? I would recover the dying, I would quicken the dead. How is it possible to accomplish it?' Justice and Truth and Holiness reply, 'if an atonement can be made adequate to our demands, we will surrender the keys entrusted to our care; and not only may the dying be recovered and the dead live, but we will assist to accomplish it.' Love returns to that residence from whence it came, and annoances the solemn and fearful fact, that either all living creatures in our lost world must sink into

creatures in our lost world must sink must hell forever, or some glorious atonement must be made, so efficacious, that all the attributes of God shall be glorified, and Love enabled to reach and reclaim the perishing guilty. The question is asked, and the millions of heaven—'Who will go for us!

Who is received to hear the qures and exmillions of heaven— Who was go Who is prepared to bear the curse and ex-haust it, to unagnify the law, and make it honorable?' All heaven is dumb; angels nonorable! All neaven is dumb; angels are dumb, archangels are dumb; the seraphim that burn and glow around the everlasting throne, are dumb. At last 'a still small voice' proceeds from the throne, as of a Lamb that had been slain, saying, 'Here am I; send me; lo I come!"—J. Cumming.

American Tract Society. Abstract of the Twenty First Report.

In the Publishing Department 73 new pub-cations have been stereotyped, in seven inguages, making the whole number now on he Society's list 1207, of which 198 are vol-Among them are Dr. Hopkins' ad-e Exposition of the Ten Command-Dr. Belcher's Anecdotes for the continues?

This language may also very suitably be Family and Social Circle; Jay's Christian

This language may also very suitably be addressed to many a minister of the gospel.

"Because thou art lukewarm."

My christian brother, let me affectionately ask you a few questions.

1. Are your sermons so evidently wanting in the spirit and power of God, that sinners are not awakened under your ministrations?

2. Do you almost entirely neglect the unconverted during the week—making merely fashionable calls, instead of laboring by prayer and direct personal conversation to bring them to Christ?

3. Are your feelings much more deeply interested in that little farm you have purchased—in that book you are preparing for the press—in that article you are writing for the press—in that article you are writing for the review—in that lecture which you are to deliver before the lyceum—in that neat cottage you are building, or in the probable issue of your salary's being raised, than they are in the conversion of those immortal souls committed to your care?

4. Do you find, when in company, that you generally engage in conversation upon any other topic rather than experimental religion?

5. In short, do you feel that it is quite manifest from these as well as many other evidences, that you are in a lukewarm condition?

My dear brother, I pray you to be honest with yourself. Read the questions over—look Memers and direct years by 3,000,000 pages.

My dear brother, I pray you to be honest with yourself. Read the questions over—look Memers and direct years by 3,000,000 pages.

My dear brother, I pray you to be honest with yourself. Read the questions over—look Memers and direct years by 3,000,000 pages.

My dear brother, I pray you to be honest with yourself. Read the questions over—look Memers and directors have drawn 3,830,266

Publishers, WM. S. DAMRELL HENRY UPHAM.

This mode of reaching the destitute has found favor with the Christian public, and continued to engage much of the attention of the Society. It seems to realize the great idea of all Protestantism, which is no

great idea of all Protestantism, which is no mere dead resistance to error, but an active propulsion of the truth, through all darkness and over all barriers, into the hearts of the children of men, making known every where that 'Only name,' and 'warning every man and entreating every man,' in order that all may come to the knowledge of the truthe as it is in Jesus.

Five years ago two young men from Maine and New Hampshire, one a licentiate and the other a layman, went to the west under a commission to labor among the destitute in Kentucky and Indiana. These were the first American colporteurs. God confirmed the enterprise with his blessing, and its development has been steady and rapid. In these five years, more than one hundred and aninety-four years of colporteur labor have been performed; 400,000 families visited; and \$70,000 volumes circulated, chiefly among the destitute, whom the former valume agency did not reach.

Efforts have been made to provide specific classes of our population with colporteurs best suited for them. The list of colporteurs best suited for the whole or a part of the year have been thus distributed among the States: In Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 1, New York 27, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 32, Virginia 7, Maryland 4, North Carolina 2, Slouth Carolina 3, Georgia 7, Florida 2, Alabama 10, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Texas 1, Arkansas 1, Tennessee 9, Kent 7, Florida 2, Alabama 10, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Texas 1, Arkanas 1, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 4, Ohio 18, Michigan 4, Indiana 6, Illinois 8, Missouri 8, Iowa 1, Wisconsin 2, in all 175. Of this number 135

Conventions of the colporteurs of different

are still in commission.

Conventions of the colporteurs of different districts, at Syracuse, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and New York city, for mutual advice and encouragement, have greatly inspirited their labors, by giving them more extended views of the good effected, and imparting mutual experience in overcoming or supporting difficulties.

An appendix to the Report is filled with interesting details of the visitation and distribution; of the influence of both books, good and bad; and of the aspects of the work in its bearing upon the spread of Romanism in our land and day, and it also contains a tabular view of the whole results of the year. More than 166,000 families have been visited, 177,000 volumes sold, 50,000 volumes granted to the destitute poor, and two millions of pages of Tracts distributed upon the field. Between one-sixth and one-seventh of the 166,000 families wisited, viz. 25,799 families, are reported as having been found destitute of every religious book except the Bible, and about an equal proportion (24,596 families) were Roman Catholics, or professed to hold what we believe to be fatal errors. More than 12,000 families are reported as found destitute of the Bible, and nearly the same number as supplied by the colporteurs with copies obtained from State or County Bible Specieties.

The aspects of Providence in respect to the great work of evangelization abroad, are on the whole more cheering than at any former period. The Society has during the year remitted \$15,000, according to the recommendations of a special Committee of different denominations, as follows: to the Sandwich Islands \$1,000. For China, (in addition to \$500, transferred to the Episcopal mission from the mission to Crete,) mission of Board of Commissioners \$1,000, Baptist Board \$500, and Rev. I. J. Roberts \$100. Siam, Baptist Board \$200, Board of Commissioners \$200. Burmah \$400; Four missons in Northern India \$2,000; Orissa \$500; Madras \$500; Ceylon \$1,000; Madura \$500; five stations in Turkey \$3,000; Greece, Board of Commissioners \$300; Russia \$500; Sweden \$100; Denmark \$200; Ilamburg American Baptist Mission \$600; Lower Saxony Tract Society \$300; Cullenging Religious Tract Society \$300; Toulouse and American Swiss Committee at Geneva \$500—total \$15,000.

France.—The cause of Evangelization in France.—The cause of Evangelization in France wears the most encouraging specer.

France.—The cause of Evangelization in France wears the most encouraging aspect. About 300 colporteurs are at work under the care of the different religious evangelical Societies at Geneva, Paris and Toulouse

Germany.—The jealous vigilance of the civil power in all the States of Germany, has made it difficult to establish colportage or Tract distribution among the German people. But a beginning has been made, with the promise of success; and similar efforts restricted to the control of the contr

the promise of success; and similar efforts are making in Denmark, Sweden and Russia.

Turkey.—Cheering news comes from the protestant Armenian church, of steadfastness in the midst of temptation and persecution. Here too the extensive reading of Tracts and books has proved a powerful agency in achieving a great religious reformation, a revival of pure religiou in a dead church.

India—Never was the instrumentality of the press more needed in India than at present. The demand for books is increasing yearly. The confirmation and extension of British power, the repeal of taws punishing a renouncement of caste, the rapid diffusion of education, and a growing taste for discussing religious subjects, go to loosen the hold of Hinduism upon the people and open an entrance for Christianity. Missionaries among the Mahrattas, at Madura, Ceylon and Madras among the Teloogoos, in Orissa and in North India, prosecute with increased interest their tours through the villages for the distribution of Tracts and books, and with increased success: numbers are added to the church. The distributions in various parts of Burmah for 1844 amounted to 5,000,000 pages. Among the Siamese, emphatically a nation of readers,) they are also labortiously continued.

China.—In China, the law of the land being now with the missionaries, they engage daily in Tract distribution and find heavers

China.—In China, the law of the land being now with the missionaries, they engage daily in Tract distribution and find hearers wherever they go. Patients discharged from the hospitals and dispensaries at Canton and in the northern cities, are furnished with a variety of books in duplicate and triplicate copies, which are circulated by this means under the most favorable circumstances in the provinces. Ten thousand books (500,000 pages) have been circulated by one mission in Canton. In one year the Assembly's Board printed 4,136,000 pages. The eyes of the Christian world are fastened upon this mighty field, destined to test to the utmost the powers of the modern press. One of its missions (Shanghae) alone occupies the seamissions (Shanghae) alone occupies the sea-port of a province peopled by thirty millions of souls.

The Dutch proverb saith, 'Stealing naver makes a man rich; alms never makes a man poor; and prayer never hinders a man's business.' Pen Olliers.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1846.

EDITORIAL LETTERS .- NO. X.

disappointment Excursion in the harbor Marin Railway—British steamer—Bathing—a new arrival— Change of pirgose—Vorge Mouth of the Mississip —The battle ground—New Orlean—Sacces of states at für discoption—First appearance—Commerce— Population—Diversity of character—Geographical po

Then I am to be denied the pleasure of yo

company to New Orleans, after all?'
'I see no other alternative,' replied my friend;
'I must be in New York before the end of April, —the ship Washington has been chartered to go to Bremen,—the Captain of the Russin has finally decided to go to Mobile, and weeks may clapse before another opportunity will present itself for a passage to New Orleans. So I have concludaboard the Ohio, which sails this after

Yielding with regret to this decision, I accor panied another friend, (a citizen of Boston,) in an excursion upon the harbor, promising our New York friend to return before he should embark. We glided swiftly over the glassy surface of one of the finest harbors in the world, around which the evergreen hills abruptly rise, and over which the flags of seven nations were at that mon peacefully waving. In the midst of this scatte mblage of vessels fashioned as diversely as the national faces they represented, lay a British steamer, proudly lifting herself above everything around her, as if conscious that she bore the sig-nals of a nation whose arms of conquest and com-merce have embraced the globe. She belonged to a line of steamers employed by the British Government to convey the mails to and from the West India islands, at an annual expense of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. They are vessels of more than one thousand tons each, and so built as to be readily altered into men-of-war ald they be wanted to strengthen the naval power of a nation always prepared for emergen-cies. The principal islands are visited by one or another of these steamships semi-monthly, and the time of their arrival seldom varies ten hours from ted. The citizens of St. Tho turn to their 'sheet-almanuc' to see when the steamer from Southampton, England, will be due, and rely on its prompt arrival with scarcely less confidence than they expect the new moon at the time predicted. The route, especially that part of it which passes among the islands, is through much calmer seas than those ploughed by the Cunard line, and can therefore be accomplished with greater regularity.

visited, first, the marine rail-way, which i on the west side of the harbor. It is admirably located on a foundation of solid rock,-is con located on a roundary attracted after the best models, and is constantly occupied by the vessels that almost weekly enter the port of St. Thomas in distress. On my eight of these unfortunate footballs of Boreas and Æolus, which had arrived within a short period One of these was on its way from Richmond, Va. to New Bedford, Ms.! Having been disabled she could not enter the ice-bound ports of the North, and away she floated, at the mercy of the elements, a thousand miles out of her appointed course; and was now recruiting her energies under the rays of a tropical sun. Having admired the serive and complicated machinery by which the argest ships are drawn from the the inclined plane, on which two ships were now resting, we hailed our black Charon, and bid him row us to the British steamer. I shall not attempt to express the admiration excited by an exon of her powerful engine,-a survey of her spacious decks, and her splendid cabins with their luxurious lounges, magnificent mirrors and other princely furniture,—a look at her beautiful nmodious state-rooms,-and above all a sation with one of her gentlemanly officers. conversation with one of her gentlemanly others, whose urbanity and politeness so won upon our regard that we were half persuaded to become his companions du voyage to the father-land. Having glided another balf-hour among the vessels, we landed at the bath-house, on the east side of the harbor, obtained towels at the adjacent cottage, and exercised ourselves, for the first time since we were young, in the art of swimming. The establishment is admirably fitted up for this purpose, and the water is warmer during the who year than that of Boston harbor in the month August. Nothing is more invigorating to an invalid than salt-water bathing.

It was one o'clock. I entered the store of John

Hancock, a ship chandler, (who tells me he came ton, but that he is not the man who signed the Declaration of Independence,) and I served immediately that there had been a new arrival. Sharing in the sensation always created here by such an event, I inquired what vessel had come in, and was told that the gentleman, who had attracted a circle of ship-masters around him, passuble, by the softness of the earth in which they are laid. The authorities have recently Liverpool bound to New Orleans.

'How long will be stop here?'
'Only a few hours. He has put in for sup-

Speedily I left the store and sought my New York friend. The story was soon told; he, less fatigued than myself, hastened to the store, ce to the Custom House, thence to the Con sul's office, in pursuit of the Captain of the Isabel la. In two hours we were on board,—the only passengers of a ship manned by twenty-two able en, and unsurpassed for strength and beauty w any vessel that sails the ocean. The voyag as to New Orleans, was made in thirteen days; never had adventurers at sea more abundan their progress. We sailed south of Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Cuba, enjoying through the whole distance the most delightful weather. For the captain we formed a lasting friendship. We found him an intelligent companion, and a man of refinement, uniform good nature, and religious principle; he well deserves the compliment paid him by one of his hands, who, when asked at St. at sort of a man Capt. B. was, instant ly replied, 'A finer man never trod a ship's deck ation in which a ship's officer may be held by his crew. The steward was odution were so good, that I had no longings for port, and when we arrived was qui

ductant to leave so pleasant a home. We entered the Mississippi by the South-we Page. For several miles below, the surface of th Gulf was colored by the muddy waters of the great river, through which the keel of the ship made a track of clear blue sen, ploughed up from spread upon its bosom. The immense marshe evel of the river and Gulf, and the entrance is not easily discovered. But for the pilot and tow boats, which came out to meet us and several other vessels that were in sight, our ship would have probably been stuck in the mud-banks outward bound vessels were then lying, waiting for a storm to raise the tides and vessels are mud-bound here for

The Mississippi was not first discovered, as ere the other great rivers of this continent, by

navigators entering it from the ocean, but by a band of edventureus explorers, striking it in their It has rich mines of coal, lead, iron, and coppe march, at some thousand miles from its mouth. narch, at some thousand miles from its mouth.

And after a passage had been made down theriver and into the Gulf, the very men who made t, on returning from France, intended entering the river through the Gulf, but were unable to find uth. A second voyage from France resultsappointment, and for for years attempts to find the entrance proved abo tive. The river, far up in the interior, was discovered by Hernandez de Soto in 1538, but was not entered from the Gulf until 1699! Nor will veller who takes this route to New Orleans wonder at this; he will rather wonder how nov

ens, than on any way-marks of earth. From the mouth of the river to New Orleans the distance is 120 miles. Five miles below the are ploughed by steamers which discharge city we passed the battle ground, famous for the victory of Jackson and the defeat of Pakenham,

Such are some of the statistics which indica which is a portion of the plain on the east side of the river, of great fertility and beauty. Near it of New Orleans. Would that the signs on her are the United States barracks, which present a moral heavens were as full of promise to the somewhat imposing appearance, and contain a Christian, as are these to the merchant and the somewart imposing appearance, and comma a garrison of troops. In the estimation of Western people this battle ground is a glorious spot.— Every intelligent native is familiar with the inci-dents of the battle. It took place on the 8th of January, 1815. The redoubt raised by the Amer-Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen was most deadly. Gen. Pakenham was killed, and Gen. sion of his kingdom. and, out of eight thousand British solthousand, out of eight thousand British sol-diers, lay dead upon the field, while the Amer-of interest, or for the purpose of an angual v icans had but seven killed and six wounded, —a disproportion unparalleled in the history of warfare. The farmers of the West are still furibe certain death to any animal in the forest cially which are appointed for prayer, will will never again be pointed to an Englishman as ing up to these annual feasts of Zion. a prize equally lawful. The glory of the past is

ded much to the pleasure of my visit, which has and stimulus for the moment, and there is no already supplied me with facts and subjects of reflection far more numerous than I shall be able to use. Were I to exhaust my resources, the record of a single month, in such a field of the kingdom of God. Hence attraction and acobservation, would fill a volume of the Reflector, unaccustomed to record their obof two years, in the life of St. Anthony, filled a of the fidelity of books, but no man ever wrote even his own biography without being compelled to omit at least nine-tenths of the most important naterials. What are three-what six volumes We live six volumes in a day! Thought, emo tion, joy, sorrow, hope, fear, bow prolix would hey be if they might each tell their hourly tale!"

I must content myself in this letter with a few general facts, which will prepare me for more particular and interesting deligeations bereafter -There is a bend in the course of the Mississippi, which places the city of New Orleans on it west rather than east side, and has given to it the men of the 'Crescent City.' The view we had from the river, on our approach to the city, was most imposing,—the whole occupied levee being visible at once, and presenting not only the bold outline of a great metropo but a continuous line of ships and steam-boats crowding upon each other for a distance of five m iles! This view is adapted to give one son conception of the great amount of business which is here done. The New Orleans, in proportion to its population, i larger than that of any other city on the globe I had previously no idea of the number and splen dor of the steamers which ply between this city and other towns and cities lying on the Missis sip pi and its branches. They are properly termed ' floating palaces,' and the ame ount of cotton and other produce which they, and the barges, and the flat-boats, turn out daily on jhis immense levee, is amazing. A more stirring, busy scene drays are employed in the transportation of chandise. The levee is some two hundred feet wide, and declines towards the city, the level of whose streets is lower than the present level of the river. The streets are broad and straight are as wide as three ordinary streets, and are dec the centre. The side-walks are good, but the stone pavements of the carriage ways are ren-dered exceedingly rough—sometimes almost im-

which serve the purpose much better than globu-lar stones. For either material they are dependent on New England. The resident citizens of New Orleans number 125,000; the temporary residents, who remain only during the winter, from 40,000 to 60,000. The clusive in their associations. The Spaniards citizens, are Germans. But emigrants from the north and east—Americans of the Anglo-Saxon race—are the most enterprising and now rapidly

The Secretary presented the following illusrace—are the most enterprising and now rapidly increasing class of the population of New Orleans. 'To them,' says Norman in the New Or-

Of the 'nondescript watermen' and the colored to be excused! diversity of national and moral character. It couragement to labor for sear

Notwithstanding the low and level situation of fifteen years, both in the combition of Movement of the city, its exposure to inundations from the interest of the community. I recolMississippi on one side and Lake Pontchartrain on the other, and the immense cost of paving, draining, and building, where the whole surrounding region for hundreds of miles, is an allies, contains as many square miles and more till-able ground than all continental Europe. It has a soil unparralleled for fertility, and a climate poor flying fish, which in the water is a lawful

ers entering it from the ocean, but by a varying to suit all products and all cons ry where intersected by navigable stream ulation has gained during the last to years eighty per cent, and the pre inhabitants is computed to be not less than to millions. No imagination can conceive its future importance as a portion of the civilized world what will this metropolis be, at the end of the nce as a portion of the civilized world th century?

The Mississippi is now navigated by 50 teamboats, many of which are capable of carry ing 2500 bales of cotton, making an aggregationnage of one hundred thousand. These boo mated to have cost eight millions of dol lars; they require six trance, even now. They are indeed more depend- navigate them, and the expense of their navigate

tion is over fourteen millions of dollars.

Thirty-thousand miles of navigable rivers, (exclusive of those less than 100 miles in length,

civilian!

PROFITABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

Anniversaries are profitable when with the January, tota.

Interest a transfer of the least of the precise spot on which rested the head quarters who make arrangements or engage in the execution. of the enemy. The American troops were placed in two ranks, the rear loading while the front fired, thus pouring an incessant peal, which from or concern but the glory of God, in the salvants.

Gibbs, the second in command was mortally wounded. In a little over an hour two of other motives. Some may find their way to When this is the case, no one will be needed to proclaim the fact. Going from place to place, let by desires of novelty, indifferent or late atten ous as riflemen; a backwoodsman's aim is said to dance on the meetings, absence from those es against which it may be directed. We trust it ciently attest what has been the motive in com-

glory enough.

I was happy to find in New Orleans several old acquaintances, some of whom I met very unexpectedly. Their respectful attentions have additionable to the class, three holper is to obtain interest. and stimulus for the moment, and there is not the purpose nor the wish to enlarge the moral vision of the soul, to grow wiser far, by the op-portunity of each day and year, in the things of Few persons, unaccustomed to record the servations, thoughts, and acts, are aware of the long account which each day makes. The record tendance their interest has suffered diminution of duty. Others still, want real interest in the rather than increase, while their sympathic volumes. Bulwer says: 'We may talk have come to be lavished, it may be, it rections. The class who at once secure and impart profit, are they whose devout and cherished aim it is, who desire one thing of the Lord, and after that they seek,' to behold his beauty and to see the glories of his cross par ore all human eyes.

God grant that this latter class may be greatly multiplied, in connection with the approaching anniversaries in this city. With the coming of the messengers from the churches who Never were pious influences more needed. May 'prayer ardent open beaven,' the dew of Her-mon fall on every waiting assembly, and the Spirit as a dove brood over all hearts. May all who speak and all who hear, receive a fresh anointing from on high. 'Theu shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear him.'

Boptist ministers who may visit the city ing week, to attend the religious an versaries connected with our denor invited to call at the Committee Room over Gould, Kendall & Lincoln's Bookstore, where Committee will be in attendance at the fol ing hours, to provide them with accom P. M.; on Tuesday, from 9 to 10, A. M., from 12 to 1, P. M., and from 6 to 7, P. M.

New-York Anniversaries.

N. Y. BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society was called together at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening, to listen to the anni-versary sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Albany.

The meeting was opened at about half-past seven by the performance of a set piece of sacred music by the Tabernacle choir, acc the organ. After prayer by one of the Rev. gentlemen present, and the execution of another piece of music by the choir, the preacher comcommenced paving with square blocks of granite, Rom. 3: 1, 2.—Recorder.

AMERICAN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

This Society held its Eighteenth Annua Meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Mo French were the first settlers of Louisiana, and occupy the older portions of this city. They are chiefly Roman Catholics, follow Parisian customs, adhere to their native language, and are quite exclusive in the theorem in the Broanway Tabernacie, on Monday evening. The house was densely filled at an early hour, and a fine looking body of sailors occupied a portion of the galleries. The meetings was addressed by the Rev. E. E. Adams, ing was addressed by the Rev. E. E. Adams, Seamen's Chaplain at Havre, by Messrs. Clark onstitute also a considerable portion of this het- and Leech, sailors, and by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, constitute are a consideration portion of this net-erogeneous population. The farmers in the neighborhood, and many of the most industrious was presented by Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the

tration of his re

A European packet, on her last homewar leans Register, 'this emporium is indebted for voyage, experienced severe weather in crossing many of those vast improvements, which, as if by the banks. Though sheeted with ice, the noble single, have risen to the astonishment and confuion of those of the ancient regime, who live in a ments bravely. One day their Captain called kind of seclusion within the limits of the city proper—to whom beautiful and extensive blocks of buildings have appeared in the morning, as though they had sprung up by enchantment dur- Nineteen out of twenty-four respectfully touched their tarpaulins, and begged, as cold water men,

population, I shall have occasion to speak hereaf-er. Probably no city in the world exhibits such

is deservedly notorious for its vices, but I find it more quiet and orderly than I expected. Riots are unknown, and personal security in the streets the sailor. What a change has taken place in most perfect level of marsh and prairie,—notwith- little girl first, and as she looked at the sailors, standing all these disadvantages, it is obvious never saw such terror on a human countenance that New Orleans is destined to become a vast she ran back to her parents exclaiming, emporium of trade—one of the grandest gateways mother, see how many sailors, and they are all loose? Satiors were then looked on as a sort map of the United States will show that its posi-

prize for all his neighbors, and you'll see him listened to with undivided attention, and his frecutting and sheering to escape his enemies; and quent sallies of humor, indignation and true elether very minute his head is out of water, all the quence, elicited warm applause. He is a fine birds are after him. At sea, the sailor's life is speaker, though entirely black, possessing a voice endangered by storms, sunken rocks and a sickty climate; and when he gets ashore, a whole a white face to place him among the first ora-school of landsharks beset him, so that between the two few escape. How few old men you see

umong sailors.
Until this Society was formed, sailors were couragement to labor in his behalf. The sailo gospel-hardened; and he is always accus tomed to obedience. When he is told to go aloft and take in the royals, he never asks why so when told he must repent and believe, he is ready to yield obedience to the Captain of his

Mr. Clark was followed by Mr. Leech, author Thirty Years from Home, who said that though almost a volunteer new, he came to New York first as a prisoner under Com. Deca-tur; and gave some account of the state of the city then, and the change in the condition of

After the collection, Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered rapid and thrilling address.

I consider this anniversary not only one of the most interesting which is to occur this week, the most interesting anniversary of the So-ciety since I have had any knowledge of it. Whether we look at the depth whence we are to raise the sailor, or to the triumph that God may produce in his elevation, there can be no on of more great and solemn importance It was an old maxim, He that knows not how

to pray, let him go to sea,' Generally a lands-man is brought on his lances the first voyage. Yet, though while looking at our commerce, we up the words of David, and say, ' the go the ships' to every clime, all freighted, al earnest in pursuit of wealth, we are compelled to add there is leviathen; the shark is in their wake, where they stop leviathan stays, the jaws of the dragon are on the deep and on shore.

ost universally till within a few years, yet even then occasional in-

It was but a few weeks after my own conve sion, and while yet a babe in the things of Christ, that I was called by the Christian sympathy of a lady to visit the bedside of a dying sail or. I conversed with him of his soul and of the Saviour, but he seemed so stupid, that I doubted if it were possible to convey a single thought to his mind. Day after day, for weeks together, did I thread the narrow path to his abode, to pour into his ear, in the feebleness of my youth, the truths of the gospel; and never shall I forget the joy of that morning when the spirit of life burst upon the poor boy's soul. I left the place-weeks passed, and I supposed the poor sailor must be dead. I returned, and my first evening was spent at a prayer-meeting of the congregation, where I saw in the dark of the with a deep cough and emaciated countenance yet the first sentence seemed to possess an eloquence, a depth of Christian experience and fervor, that astonished me. I knew not who it miliar; it was Daniel Waldron, the sailor whom

O, there's a power, the living energy of the Spirit of God, when he is pleased to himself, that can constrain the heart and affec-tions; and now such blessings have been exhibited in multitudes, till of the two million sailors that roam the deep, 60,000 have taken a stand a religious men.

Speaking of our duty to sailors, in view of the hazard they encountered, the annual loss of so many ships and seamen, Dr. T. said:—We must go to the sailor and give him another compass. We would set up the North in singleness of pur pose, the East should point to the great Redemption, the South the perfection that God will give his people, and the West exhibit the rest which is prepared when the shadows of death descend. The Bible should be the chart on which to be guided by it, and the Spirit from shove make all his calculations true.

Providence designs that the fulness of the ser shall be given to Christ for their own sakesfor His glory and for the world. Why do three countries, England, Holland and merce, but that God has meant to tell men that the grand purpose of commerce is to spread His truth. It will yet be transmitted on all these highways of nations. Commerce will spread wide as the sea, and carry it on the wings of the wind.

Speaking of sailors as the defence of the nation, Dr. T. concluded :- I regard the application of steam power, and all the wonders of modern art, to the purposes of warfare, as questionable evidence of advancing civilization, just as I regard the application of printing and lithography to vile purposes as doubtful evidence of the same fact. I feel that I would rather go back to of the savage, and wander with my blanket in peace, than give myself to maintain principles of warfare and carnage among the killed for the sport or deferice of nations, but to ions and of the truth.

The deep utters her voice,-a voice of wailing for the dead gone down without a Redeem and lay him, his cause, his wants, and his capacity for usefulness, at the footstool of that th on which the Lamb Jehovah reigns for the sons of men .- Jour. of Com.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY. NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Anniversary of this Society was held the Tabernacle, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq., in the chair. The ing was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wright, (colored), after which Rev. A. A. Phelps, the Secretary of the Society, read a brief abstract of the Report.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN next presented a series of spirited resolutions, which were received with applause. In offering a resolution expressing the feelings of the Committee on the subject of the death of the Rev. Mr. Torrey, who recently died feelings of the Committee on the subject of the death of the Rev. Mr. Torrey, who recently died in the Maryland Penitentiary, Mr. Tappan said meeting a letter which he had some time since received from Captain Charles Stewart, the cosnopolite, in which the Captain, not yet having heard of Mr. Torrey's death, offered to go to The Chinese are a reading and inquisitive people, Maryland, and if the Governor of that State would permit, to occupy Mr. T's place, for, said Mr. Torrey.

After the presentation of the resolutions, Rev. Mr. WARD, a colored clergyman, was in ced to the audience, and spoke at some length upon the following resolution:

· Resolved, That the best and highest interest o our whole country demand the immediate, entire, and unconditional abolition of American sla-

Mr. W. spoke with great eloquence and force,

Rev. Mr. WOLFE, of Canada, next address the meeting, introducing his remarks by reading the following resolution adopted by the General Provisional Committee for calling the Evangel

Resolved, That while this Committee deem is unnecessary and inexpedient to enter into any question at present on the subject of slaveholding or on the difficult circumstances in which Christian brethren may be placed in countries where the law of slavery prevails, they are of opinion that invitations ought not to be sent to individual the control of uals, who, whether by their own fault, wise, may be in the unhappy position of their fellow-map as alexa-Mr. W. said that Great Britain had shown th

sincerity of her opposition to slavery by appropr ating, in the face of an immense public debt. of slavery. She also submitted to a great tax the way of discriminating duties on augar, as the people would not use a slave-grown article.-Much had been said of the poverty and distres of the poor of England, and it had been asse that the slaves of the United States was better o than they; but though there was povsuffering among the laboring poor of England they were free—free to remain in their native ome, or to emigrate to other lands. came to this country; but while they came he enjoy liberty, th fleeing to the Canadas, to find an as lum amid her frost and snows, from the repub an slavery of our own land. Let them they were welcome. As a people, their moral vere above those of the poo

He would allude to one other subject- a de cate one it was, but one in which the country had a deep interest. He was the enemy of all was and God grant that it might never occur between any two nations; but whenever rumors of wa have arisen and been whispered from ear to es in Canada, the first thing thought of and spoken has been our slave population; and he believed has been our slave population; and he believe in the event of war with England or any other ded by offering a resolution relative to the World's Convention A letter was read from Hon. J. R. Giddings,

reply to an invitation to attend the meeting. He gave as a reason for his absence that duty to his intry in the present attitude of affairs with Mexico, required his presence in Congress. ALVAN STEWART, Esq., closed the meeting !

a most eloquent and beautiful culogy upor and feeling, and greatly moved the aud We regret we have no room to report it .- N. Y. Evangelist

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

This Society held its 9th anniversary in the eeting-house of the first Baptist church in New York on the 15th inst., its President, Rev. Dr. Cone in the chair. The nominating Committee pre-sented the same ticket for officers as last year substituting the name of Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq., in the place of Dr. Babcock, Corresponding Secre-tary, and two persons on the Board of Managers to take the place of two who resigned. After the report was accepted, a question came up which has to be settled hundreds of times every year, to wit, that accepting a report is adopting it. It seems to be exceedingly difficult to make people understand this; for they insist on adopting a re-port after accepting it. Rev. H. Seaver, proosed to revive the old custom of electing a Vice proposition was not carried. Most of the time was spent in devotional exercises till ten o'clock, when the meeting adjourned from the lecture room to the body of the house, where the more read the 19th Psalm, and Rev. Dr. Sharp led in

The Treasurer's report was then read by Rev Ira M. Allen, from which it appears that during the past year they have received from the churches legacies and donations \$24,503,62, and to sold \$7,694,79, and on the first inst., they had a balance on hand of about \$4,500. This has since

Dr. Parmlee, with a few words of congratulation, moved that the report be printed, which tion was seconded by Col. Todd, and passed.

President Cone, then addressed the Society i bstance, as follows: Brethren and friends it is with devout gratitude to God that we greet ssembled to celebrate Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bap tist Bible Society. Our enemies wo have swallowed us up, name and all, but the our enemies have been indefatigable to destroy ns. we continue to this day, with small and great, that the Bible is the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice. The Board have acted with perfect harmony during the past

Dr. Cone then introduced the great principle on which the Society was founded, the full and faithful translation of the word of God, on which he remarked that those who pervert and give a book, are as guilty as those who pervert a thou-

translating fully and faithfully every word of the Bible that all pedobaptists are united against us. And shall we stop? God forbid. The men of Burmah ask us for the Bible. They of Africa stretch forth their hands for the Bible. The Chinese ask us for the Bible, and the millions of Indians in Asia and our own country ask us for the Bible, and shall we stop? No—the field is the world-the seed is the Bible, let us scatter it broadcast over the earth, and let him who bears the treasure cry like the prophet of old, 'O, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord.'

W. H. Wyckoff, Corresponding Secretary, then read an abstract (?) of the report. In Burmah the distribution of the word has ed at an early day. Bro. Kincaid returns to that field immediately.

In Germany the demand for Bibles is much greater than the supply. Bro. Oncken has gathered thirty-three churches. In China this Society sustain nine colporteurs

and the demand for the word is great. Rev. C. G. Sommers, of New York, then moved

to accept, print and publish the report, of which an abstract had been read. He thanked God for the success of the Society. He knew it was feeble in its beginnings but its course would be onward and upward to a complete triumph. Travellers tell us that a rivulet springs from under a .thick foliage of a wide-spreading oak on the top of the Alleghanies, and meandering through fields and meadows finds its way into the Ohio, on whose bosom it is carried and poured

origin of this Society, and believe it is destined origin of this exceedy, and one of the discussion of souls. We must red em our pledge to give the Holy Scriptures to every nation to real in its own tongue. We have been blamed because we would not suffer one of the doctrines of the gospel to lie concealed under the mysteries of untranslated words. I remember that in the days of Romanus, he was required only to take so much incense as he could hold between his thumb and finger, and place it on the altar dedicated to a heathen god, and his life for the contraction of the contr

nony of his devotion to the true God.

The speaker last evening (Rev. Mr. Stow, gave us as our motto 'the Bible only.' Let us inscribe this on our banner and give it to the breeze, and so long as God smiles on our efforts

we will not strike our flag.

Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Massachusetts, seen a picture representing a Jesnit grasping a globe, a symbal of the designs of Rome on the propriately representing the design of this Socie-ty, in giving the word of God to the world. had already expended for this purpose

way and sends up the mineral. Our translators have gone through the preliminary work and are constantly blasting off stones that are to be inserted in the living temple.

In speaking of the great destitution of the world, he said we should do as Carey did while on his cobbler's bench ; take a map of the world and garded and honored, there will be the most pure see on what a small portion of it the light of God's word shines.

President Cone then said he had just received

ntelligence from Albany, that the charter failed of passing the assembly by four votes. lieve the congregation they proposed to rise and sing two verses; the last one was,

'Again thy wosted prowess show, Be thou made bare again, And let thine adversaries know, That they resist in vain,'

alluding to the divine arm that has hithe tained us. Rev. Wm. Dean, missionary to China, then

Resolved, That the poculiar character of the Chinese as an eminently inquisitive and reading people, and the wide door lately opened in Providence for the introduction of the word of God among them, impose extraordinary obligations upon Christians to supply copies of the Scriptures for circulation, and to employ approved men to distribute them, and accompany them with religious instruction.

He said I come before you, the representative of the Chinese—no man has a more numerous constituency. I represent three hundred mil-lions. And what is their petition? They ask not for lands nor houses, but (holding up a volume in Chinese) they ask for the Bible. And with it they ask the means to destroy domestic discord, the means to elevate female character,and to restore society to order and happiness .-They ask to be pointed and directed to a better

They have books, a catalogue of which would make a hundred volumes, but none point to heav-en and happiness. They have the writings of Confucius, but none of their sacred books contain the name of Jesus, and his plan of salvation When a Chinaman dies they place money in his coffin to pay his expenses in another world When a Chinaman is about to die, ask him where he is going, and he will answer 'into the

A man whom I baptized called the house and asked for books to distribute. I supplied would go into a house, read in the book, explain week a company of those to whom he had given books met him at his boat. He said to them 'do you believe this doctrine?' 'we do.' 'Chinamen,' said he, 'generally answer questions as they think n asking wishes ; do you believe in your heart?' 'We do believe in our hearts.' And to show their sincerity they took him to their houses and gave him a basket full of idols.

is adapted to all men, I know it is to Chinamen. is full, not as in many places in the East, of perso with many places in the East, of per-sons who ask a few questions and retire, but of those who listen attentively all the time—kneel in prayer and pay profound respect to the gospel and its messenger. One morning a man above the middle class came in. I noticed his fixed attention; I gave him a Christian book. He came the came to my study. He said to me 'this doctrine came not from man; it is from God. It was no made for Europeans, nor Americans. This doc-trine was made for Chinamen.' Here is a book in this language (holding it up) and the question comes to you shall we give it them.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid said he had been called on another anniversary he hoped to be on the other side of the globe. He then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which the work of distributing the Bible had been prohibited in Burmah, and all the interesting circumstant nected with it. Also the fact that that king w had stopped their work was dethroned and in place a learned Burman who is friendly Christianity is associated with some noblemen the administration of affairs.

Just before Mr. K. left Ava, an old discip came to him, and said, 'Teacher, we are pray that God would change the mind of the king, take him away.' Said Mr. K. God has done it the empire is open, and we are beckened bar I called on an old disciple a short time bef leaving, and saw up in the roof of his house basket. It was lacquered over, and the cover ma to shed rain. I asked him what he had the He lowered it down and took out a copy of Burman Bible. He kept it in this ma save it from rats and the rain, and from being injured by the children. You see how much they value the Bible.

The person associated in the Gov't. has a Bible, parts of which he reads. The next day after the order was given prohibiting the distribution of the Bible, I took a copy in 4 vols. to the palof the political, economical, social and religious into the Mississippi, and is thence borne onward of the Bible, I took a copy in 4 vols. to the palevils of slavery, and argued the general good which would accrue from its abolition. He was

presume they are now in the palace. What will be the effect time will show. whose remarks in writing were read by Dr. Cone, as follows: Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel,

altar dedicated to a heathen god, and his life should be eafe, but he nobly dared to refuse the required incense and laid down his life as a testimony of his devotion to the true God.

| The messenger from a king or superior government should be sent to a rebellious province, to proclaim pardon to the inhabitants, he would evidently be fulfilling his commission, whether he ated the intelligence by addressing the people in his own person, or by inserting notices in the public prints, or by circulating handbills, the motion to accept, print and publish. He had sovereign, declaring the terms of pardon. The apostle Paul did as really, and certainly, as effecglobe, a symbal of the designs of Rome on the tually and extensively proclaim the gospel, when whole world. He would seize this figure as appropriately representing the design of this Sociesynagogues, or received company in his own hired house at Rome. The earlier communica-They had already expended for this purpose hired house at Rome. The earner communications of a missionary, sent to impurt the gospel to been excited and quickened in her efforts to evangelize the world. The speaker then entered into an able discussion of the principle which governs the Society in their translation of the written Word. The mischievous consequences the found neglect are administrative and the second section of the content of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example and section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of a missionary, sent to impurit the gospel to example section of the word into foreign tongues—a pure translation.

In carrying out this principle they had met with opposition from the professed lovers of the word tant missions have patronized the translation of God. Missionaries in distributing the word and distribution of the Scriptures; but of late among the heathen often meet with most interesting incidents. Said one, what kind of a book
mote the oral communication of the gospel,
is this you have given me? I read it in secret,
not indeed to an undue pre-eminence, but in
and the such a manner as to throw a shade over the He compared the work of translating to the porations of the miner. The process of reducing a language to writing, making a grammar of communicating the gospel among a reading and dictionary, was slow and tedious and out of sight. The miner toils often long in clearing away the rubbish to reach the lode, he then blasts however the preaching of the gospel, in its common acceptation, and the distrib may secure earlier efforts and be regarded as more popular, all missionary operations, to be ently successful, must be based on the perm ritten Word. Where that Word is most re-

> The Word of God is the golden lamp hung out of heaven, to enlighten the nations in darkness, and to show them the path that in darkness, and to show them to the gates of leads from the confines of hell to the gates of Paradise. The Bible, in the original tongues, comprises all the revelation now extant, which comprises all the revelation now extant, which God has given to this world. It is, in all its contents, and parts, and appendages, just the book, the one book, which Infinite Wisdom saw best adapted to answer the end of a written revelation. It may not be reducible to the rules of human philosophy or logic, for it transcends them all. It is just as clear and obscure, just as and blemishes, is replate with just as many difficulties and apparent contradictions, as Infinite Wisdom saw necessary, in order to make it, like all the works of God, perfect and unique This one perfect book is the sacred deposit in the hands of the church. It has been deposited with the injunction, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' Wo be to that man who withholds the treasure from his neighbor. We be to him who attempts to obscure the light of the la It is the peculiar glory of the last half century, that the Christian world has awaked to the duty and importance of giving the sacred Word to all lands.' Praise be to God for Bible and Missionary Societies, the peculiar insti-tutions of modern times. May their efforts be continued and enlarged an hundred fold, until their work is consummated—until the Bible is translated and published in every language under heaven, and a copy of the deposited in every habited by man. in every palace, and house, and hut in

and permanent suc

In this momentous era, can any believer in the Christian religion hope to lie down in the grave and pass quietly to paradise, without having made some effort to diffuse the light of the Bible throughout the world. Before he cherishes such a hope and makes up his mind for such re-pose, let him consider how many millions there are who have never seen so much as one leaf of the of the water of that well from which he is drawing and drinking every day. Let him consider how much money must be expended, how many toileome efforts made, and how many lives sacrificed, before the book can be translated, printed, published and distributed; -before the well can be unsealed, and the water of life drawn him inquire of his conscience what he has done their sincerity they took him to their houses ave him a basket full of idols.

The has finished her work in China; ours has finished her work in China; ours has been supported by the seriour. He will then be unable to have mercy on me, and help me from this moment to spring forward to the work, with such will secure the approving smile of the Saviour, and afford my own soul satisfaction on the great

Dr. Sharp then offered a resolution to continue ascend to God, but we ought also Legislature. While we pray God to forgive our ies, we should pray that he would change their minds. A-Bak then said he was thankful to see that

large congregation, and hoped to meet them in heaven; he gives Christian salutation. The loor of heaven is open and through it comes down Rev. Mr. Jones, missionary to Siam, seconded the Rible, and its doctrine. Chinn is open wide for the Bible and its doctrine, and he hoped its millions might be permitted to have it.

He then with Mr. Dean sang, a verse in

to offer a resolution which his hoarseness would prevent his doing, but for the fact that before benediction, amid a silence that was not disturbed by a brenth-no body was there but Judwith his lips.

Below I give you the statistics of the Society.

	CHIFTS.		
At the commencement of the Treasury a balance of Received from Auxiliaries,			. \$4,767 3
since that period, Received for Scriptures sold	of of	1	7 694 7
Making the total amount	for the year		836,971 7
	PENSES.		
The expenditures to the let urer's account was closed Leaving a balance on hand of	amounted to	hich tir	\$28,525 5 8,446 2
Total .	militale for		\$36,971 7
From this balance appropressing of the Board on the which exhausted all the avalance in the Treasury of ceivable, Bank and Insurance	6th inst., am railable fund \$4 346 25, or	leaving	ga n mint
	SSUES.		
There have been issued from Bibles Testaments	the depositor	y during	25,31
Making the total numb	or of volumes		- 35,72
			- to- de

The foreign appropriations since the last Report \$12.250, namely
To the Bible Translation Society
Board of the Triennial Convention
China Baptist Mission
German China Baptist Mission
German
General Baptist Missionary Society
Free Missionary Society
Honduras Baptist Mission

Total

\$12,250 00

94 500 00 - 3,600 00 - 2,000 00 - 1,000 00 - 1,000 00 - 100 00 - 50 00

THE LIBRARY.

163 volumes have been received into the Library during the year, making the whole number 1,446. The amount of eleven Legacies received during the year is \$3,351.65.

65.

LIFE MEMBERS AND DIERCTORS.

number of life members added during the year is 316, with those of previous years, makes the whole number Life Directors added, 26—whole number, 289. Mr. Stow's sermon before the Society of

Thursday evening, was a happy effort, and the speakers during the day could not keep it out of akers during the un, ir minds. I will send an outline. Mallan.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Reported for the Christian Reflector.

The Fourteenth Annual meeting of the Ameri can Baptist Home Mission Society, was opened on Wednesday afternoon, May 13th, at 4 o'clock in the Nassau street Baptist church, Brooklyn, the Hon. Friend Humphrey, the President of the Society, in the chair. Rev. D. Bellamy, Recording Secretary.

The base community. Baptist Home Mission Society, was opened tecording Secretary.
The hymn, commencing,

'Come Holy Spirit heavenly dove With all thy quickening powers,' was sung by the congregation; Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y. read select portions of Scripture; prayer was offered by Rev. John Peck of New-York.

The President-He could not proceed to the duties assigned him, without suggesting that he se duties with much embarras having been unable in past times to attend the meetings of the Society, he desired the indul-gence and co-operation of his brethren.

Ministering brethern present, not members, were invited to sit with the Society, and particpate in its deliberations, The President nominated a committee on del-

egates, and subsequently, a committee on nomi-nations, which committees were approved by

ning, the President in the clinir. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. A Sampson, of Washington, D. C. The Treasur-nection. The first prayer was offered by Rev. N Sampson, of Washington, D. C. The Treasurer's Re-er, R. W. Martin, Esq., read the Treasurer's Re-

ry, then read an abstract of the Report of the

receipts of the year ending April 1st, 1846, were \$16,238,00. Including those of Auxiliaries, which are three less in number than heretofore,

the liabilities \$9,516 93, making the balance against the Society \$4,905 82. That balance may be provided for by the disposal of stocks and other property in the hands of the treasurer, though at present, the interests of the Society rould render their sale undesirable.

SUMMARY OF LABORS AND RESULTS. ty, thirty-seven of whom have been re-appointed

have jointy persons and baptized 669 persons. Six plied 640 stations and baptized 669 persons. Six weep, as they looked upon the stricken, smitten ary aid. The aggregate of these labors and results are 347 missionaries; 205 years labor persults are 347 mission

those of previous years, as far as ascertained, it saints and angels, and Christ, which had made appears that since the formation of the Society him the early victim of the tyrant's hate. years labor; baptized 15,416 per

year, with those of the previous year, shows the which fell around the bier of Rev. Charles T following differences. Seven missionaries employed, 172 stations supplied, nine years of labor, vow of eternal hatred to slavery. Many, we doub support the gospel, more than in 1845 And snew to 'remen

ed a large part of his own support in preaching to the destitute, from this Society. This Socie ty was engaged in a glorious work, which uld be clearly revealed and understood only in heaven. The destinies of the West, he said press the feelings of the West. Mr. T. here gave a description of the rapidity with which the West was filling up,—it seemed as though gave a descripti whole villages were depopulated at the East, to fill up the mighty West. The Catholics were strongly represented there-with numerous well built churches in which to gather the votaries of the Man of Sin. Such facts, in his view, created an imperious necessity for supporting this Society. He gave particular facts illustra tive of the efforts made to spread Romanism at the West—the splendor of its possessions and the military parade accompanying its dedication He was glad that this Society was gathering strength to meet such wants. Many a village and district loooked constantly to this Soety for help, and were grateful for the support which it rendered.

sty.

7 35

9.63 4.79

Rev. Mr. Dean, missionary from China, remarked that some night be ready to inquire what concern he had with this Society. He considered that himself and his work were intimately related to this Society. The Foreign and Domestic Missionary societies were engaged oting one and the same object, in premoting one and the same object, and he could see no necessity for collision. Mr. Dean here preceded to illustrate the harmony of the purposes of these societies, by the harmonious co-operations of missionaties of different denominations in foreign lands. He was sure that in advocating the interests of any one of the great benevolent enterprises he was advocating the interests of all. If the interests of this Suries presented in the property of the Suries presented of the suries and the suries of the suries of the suries of the suries of all. If the interests of slem, by Rev. Joshua Leavitt. Addresses were made by Gen. Fessenden, Henry B. Stanton. of this Society were promoted, so were those of Dr. Walter Channing and Rev. Mr. Lovejoy.

Foreign Mission, of Education, &c. This Society is directly promoting the interests of Foreig Missions. When Mr. Dean went to China Foreign missionary, a classmate went a Home missionary, to Chicago, then a border town, with a little church in a little hovel-now they have large brick church, well filled, with 200 men ra. He visited this church lately, and recei ed 200 dollars for Foreign missions—and church was the fruit of this Society. Mr. Dean here proceeded to offer som

marks on the character of the men to be sent into the fields. He alluded not to those who were or the ground, whom he had found good and useful men. He alluded to those to be sent, in view of the growing wants of the growing towns of the West. He was frequently, while travelling there, inquired of as to where ministers could be obtained of suitable grades to fill important pla thing else were not the men for the church to give to the ministry. We must be ready to seect the best men-no other selection could be acceptable to God. He bade the Society God speed in its work, and said that when the servants of this Society went to the West, and he to China, across the Pacific, they would rejoice in

At the close of Mr. Dean's remarks, Heber's missionary hymn was sung by the choir, and the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Sampson.

FUNERAL OF REV. CHARLES T. TORREY.

We were present, on Monday afternoon, at the funeral of the Rev. CHARLES T. FORREY. The body had been subjected to a temporary embalm-ing, and so hermetically saafed, as not to be in the least offensive. While we looked through the glass upon his pale, but not greatly change The Corresponding Secretary of the Society, countenance, we thought of the days when we Rev. B. M. Hill, here stated that the Board of saw it sparkling with life, and beaming with be nugers had had under consideration certain nevolence as he plead for the rights of humanity and for the constitution of the Society and for the poor and down-trodden slave. An and for the poor and down-trodden slave. And while we envied not the abettors of slavery and which had been printed for the use of the members. The amendments were then read, and copies distributed among the members. The last drop of anguish which persevering hate and Society then adjourned, after prayer by Rev. L. Howard, of N. Y., to meet at half past 7 in the evening, and nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Scriptures were read on the occasion by ster. The sermon, which was thrilling and eloort, which was accepted.

The Rev. B. M. Hill, Corresponding Secretaty, their read an abstract of the Report of the Executive Board, from which we gather the fol-lowing particulars:

By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receiping of the very region of

sketches of his life, detailed at considerable length the circumstances which led to his arrest, the events of his trial, the exercises of his mind At the same date the resources of the Socie-ty, immediately available, were \$4,611 11, and tion, and described the state of his mind, and hi firm trust in his Saviour in the hour of death. Many parts of the discourse produced a deep im pression upon the vast auditory—especially whe the speaker quoted the words of the decease when, in language worthy of the best martyr, of the church, he declared his unalterable de-One hundred and six missionaries and agents than admit, have labored under the commission of the Soci-

had violated any precept of the Christian relifor another year; they have occupied the same gion.

States and Territories as heretofore, with the States and Territories as heretofore, with the addition of Now Hampshire and Oregon; they statedly supplied 472 stations; and as the aggregate of their united labors, the amount of time hestowed by them is equal to that of one man for seventy-one years. for seventy-one years.

They report the baptism of 992 persons; the ditory, and towards whom all hearts turned with organization of thirty-three churches; the or-dination of fifteen ministers; the completion, by their people, of twenty-eight houses of worship and the commencement of thirteen; and that eight churches, heartform of thirteen; and that and the commencement of thirteen; and that eight churches, heretofore aided by the Society, have become able to support the gos; el without further drafts upon our treasury.

The auxiliaries of the Society report the employment of 241 Missionaries and agents, who have jointly performed 134 years of labor, supplied 640 stations and baptized 669 persons. Six churches among them need no further missionary aid. The aggregate of these labors and results and the stricken, smitten ary aid. The aggregate of these labors and results and heart-riven widow, and her fathesa little and heart-riven widow, and her fathesa little. churches heretofore nided, enabled to support the Gospel independently of missionary finds.

By adding to the statistics of the past year, admiration and love of his wife and friends, and

onaries have, jointly, performed 870 Well, it is over ! . Torrey sleeps in his grave! sons; organized But, 'though dead he yet speaketh,' and his mar-ministers. But, 'though dead he yet speaketh,' and his mar-tyr death shall yet tell upon the liberty of sighing A comparison of the Society's statistics of the bondmen for whom he died. The silent team not, in the very spirit of Christ, pledged them cighteen churches organized; seventeen minis-ters ordained, and \$2,347 63, less receipts than in 1845. Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Wisconsin, moved the his body lies-he will need no such mo nce of the Report. He felt bound to spenk perpetuate the memory of his name; its shrine wi well of this Society. He had himself receiv- be in every benevolent heart, and while humanity flows it will be held in sweet remembrance. It shall be remembered that one there was who elf than betray a friend to the slave into the hand of tyrants—that one there was who would sympathize with the enslaved, the down trodden and the despised of men, even unto death, and that one was Rev. Charles Turner Tor

The following appropriate hymn was prepare by Rev. Mr. Colver, and sing on the occasion

Go to the grave, in all thy glorious prime, In full activity of zeal and power;

tian cannot die befi The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour

'Go to the grave; at noon from labor cease; Rest on thy sheaves; thy harvest task is done; Come from the heat of battle, and in peace; Soldier, go home; with thee the fight is won.'

Go to the grave:--from prison walls released ! Where tyrants bound thee, for thy work of love! Thy sufferings ended, for the poor ny sufferings ended, for the poor oppressed Go up and rest thee, with thy Lord above. Go to the grave : no; take thy seat on high,

Near Mercy's throne; where tyrants never of Let thy pure spirit bask in love and joy, And dwell for ever with thy Lord at home.

A number of the friends of the deceased follow ed his remains to Mount Auburn cemetery

In the evening, a large meeting, in further commemoration of the many virtues and rare deeds of Mr. Torrey, was held at Faneuil Hall. d he Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, presided, as

beautiful poem, from the pen of James Russell Lowell, was read to the meeting, by Dr. Chan-

Thus has the body of our departed brother been consigned to its last resting-place. We trust his spirit is now where the slave is free from his master, and the wicked cease from troubling his master, and the wicked cease from troubling. Thus has another victim to the American Moloch been buried with suitable honors by his sympa-thizing friends. When the mists of projudice and error are dissipated by the sun of truth—when among the things that were then will posterity do justice to the heroic deeds. the active humanity, the courageous virtue of the Christian martyr, Charles Turner Torney

Washington.

MESSES. EDITORS,-Washington has been in a whirlwind of excitement since last Saturday evening. The news of the disasters attending a blanket upon the political war-hawks in Congress.

At the moment when the friends of Texas were ting to hear of the scattering of the dismayed Mexicans and their overthrow, at the first flash of American guns, intelligence arrives, that 2500 Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande, killed and wounded sixteen of our troops, taken sixty prisoners, intercepted all communication be-tween our army and its supplies, surrounding our camp with a force four times as large as our own, rendering the situation of our whole army critical in the extreme. You may well suppose this news struck a chill upon the administration, especially as the country and Congress had been kept in ignorance, as to the orders given to the army, and the true condition of things on the Rio Grande. Mr. Adams, Mr. Davis, and others, had again and again called for information, to what orders had been given, the motives for such orders, and the reasons for marching a small army, 200 miles beyond the Neuces, the ands of Texas, into the very jaws of an ted enemy; to know why or on what authority, Mexican ports had been blockaded, her been shot as deserters without trial or sentence ? In short, to know why, and on whose responsibili-ty a war de facto, was got up? All this, too, not only without the authority, but without even the edge of Congress. But the majority steadily refused all information, interdicted all discussion, strangled every resolution, and kept every thing veiled in secrecy, till the sudden clap from the Rio Grande, brought them to their senses.— Twenty-five years ago, in the better days of the republic, such a course as has been pursued touching these aggressions on Mexico, would somed any executive to impeach n But now it passes, without rebuke. On Friday last, when Mr. Adams made his last, but une ful attempt to get some light upon these highhanded measures, he was choked down and his resolution denied even a reception. As the old man sat down, I passed to his seat, and asked him, what this all meant? and where it was to end? He replied, with great emphasis and emotion, laying one of his trembling hands into the other, 'how far it is to go, and when it is to end,

The Committee, on military affairs held a neeting on Sunday, and on Monday morning a message was received from the President, announcing the disasters of our troops, with por-tions of the correspondence, and recommending a virtual declaration of war, and asking for ten millions of money and fifty thousand men. A bill was forthwith reported to that effect, and after a short discussion was passed. It was sent to the Senate yesterday, and with slight modifications passed that body, was returned last even-ing to the House, the amendments concurred in, and the bill sent to the President, and by him signed and returned to-day. The bill recites by its preamble, that 'whereas by the act (?) of Mexico, war exists, so this authorizes the executive to employ all the land and naval force of the country 'to prosecute said war,' placing at his disposal the ten millions of money and the thou-There was very great unanimity in both Houses as to voting the money and men, but a very exthe covert, indirect and cowardly declaration of war contained in the pre amble. But the majority refused to separate them, and forced them through both Houses so that from this day at 12 o'clock, the country to be regarded in a state of legalized war with the republic of Mexico. Fifty thousand men are forthwith to be marched into that Southern clime, to combat the yellow fever, the burning sun, and the Mexicans combined. Ten millions of money to be scattered there. Soon, nay already, mou ing hearts are swelling with anguish. Mothers are looking for the first news from the scene of war; sisters will be anxious for their brothers; orphan children will soon be told the fate of their pretensions. We have a notion that our people fathers. And all this, for what? Why that stavers may hold fast, extend and perpetuate the Mexicans. The Mexicans have some veteran its dominion. Shame to our republic! What an officers and soldiers, who are not destitute of indelible stain upon our escutcheon? I sicken courage, and have a disposition to fight. at the contemplation of this whole subject. Our ing is the trade to which they have been bred. nation is disgraced in the eyes of the world.— They are inured to the climate, and can much Our constitution lies bleeding in the dust; while the frowns of an angry God overhang our bor-

God Almighty, in his wisdom, alone can tell.'

Since the reception of the news last Saturday, it is admitted on all quarters, and such is the tenor of the information received from the army, that the strength, courage and discipline of the Mexicans have been sadly underrated. All admit, Mexicans have been sadly underrated. All admit, too, that there is to be more of a tug to conquer them, than was anticipated.

The House, last week, passed a bill for the retrocession of Alexandria back to Virginia. The very away from the jurisdiction of the general government, back under that of Virginia. North-

offence at the House, and resigned his station; offence at the House, and resigned his station; the impression prevails generally that it will all end in smoke. The Committee, to inquire into the conduct of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, for his alleged in January, Paredes succeeded to the Presidency and Mr. Slidell was again instructed to present the succeeding of the State decisions of the state offence at the House, and resigned his station; forces from Vera Cruz. President Herrera was the impression prevails generally that it will all anxious to receive Mr. Slidell, but events prevails generally that it will all the chief clerk, and several other important wit-

the floor, and made a strong speech against the boundary in 1835, and the army ordered there o Texas campaign; to-day, Mr. Delano, a young account of the inconvenience of carrying member from Ohio, showed up the whole Texas sions and obtaining supplies—Ampudia operation with great power and ability. Such a Gen. Taylor on the 12th ult., that if he did not speech in these days, and in this Congress, is like retire in '24 hours he should consider it equiva-

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND CHURCHES ON SLAVENT—At a meeting of the Committee of the Religions Anti-slavery Convention, held at No. 7 Corshill, Voted, To invite the ministers and church members present at the anniversaries to meet in conference on the subject of slavery, at the Marlboro Chapel, Hall No. 1, on Theesday, May 25, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for consultation on the best means of until the Christians of the country for the removal of slavery through the instrumentalities of the gospel. N. Cotyra, Chairman.

3. Leaving Sec. CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND CHURCHES ON

INSTALLATION AT LEXINGTON

On Thursday the 7th inst., Bro. T. P. Rom was publicly recognized as the paster of the Bap-tist church and Society, of Lexington. The exercises of the occasion were performed by the following brethren: Prayer by Bro. Win. Stow, of Charlestown; Rending of the Scriptures by Bro. Charles K. Colver, of Watertown; Seri by Bro. Baron Stow, of Boston; Prayer of Instal-lation by Bro. Wm. Leverett, of East Cambridge Charge by Bro. J. Cookson, of Malden; Hand of Fellowship by Bro. G. J. Carleton, of West Cambridge; Address to the church and congregation by Bro. S. B. Randall, of Woburn; co prayer by Bro. O. Ciane, of Weston. The ser-mon was founded on Acts 2: 37. The object of mon was founded on Acts 2: 37. The object of it was, to exhibit the characteristics of efficient preaching. It was by those who had the pleas-ure of listening to it, considered one of the best sermons ever heard on such an occasion. The Washington, May 13th, 1846. charge also was thought most excellent. Indeed I should misrepresent the feelings of the auditor did I not say that all the exercises afforded their much instruction and gratification.

The church at Lexington was gathered has seen days of prosperity. The largest acce under the pastoral labors of the beloved and la mented O. A. Dodge. We pray God, that the pastoral connection now formed, may be fraugh with richest blessings to both pastor and people.

REV. F. G. BROWN.

MESSES. EDITORS,—Bro. F. G. Brown, for-merly pastor of the Baptist church in this place, has recently visited us, much to the satisfaction of his old friends. He preathed for us one Sabcourse and former views, all were ready to admit that he had become a much more interesting preacher. His sermons and exhortations were both truly spiritual and practical. Our article of faith he has ever held, and has recently said that he could as heartily subscribe to them as ever. His visit has renewed old acquaintan and resulted in his being received into the full fellowship of the church. As Bro. B. no longer fixes any definite time for the Saviour's vent, but with many others believes it is nigh, and feels that we should aim to be ready; and as he s decidedly Baptist in sentiment, the church felt with many of Bro B.'s ministering brethren, that there existed no valid reason why he should no be one with us. He is commended by this church to the Christian regard of all the friends of Christ.

Portsmouth, May. 12th, 1846.

REVIVAL .- A private letter to a friend, from gentleman in New York city, thus speaks of the revival which is in progress in the Broome St church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr Adams: 'When I wrote you last February, stated that there was a very low state of religi feeling in our church, but now it is not so. God has revived his work in our midst. Large numthe Sabbath school. In one instance, a whole class, consisting of six or seven, has been converted. And in every class there is more or less seriousness. It is indeed a happy time with us."

The most thrilling information which our columns convey this week, filled as they are with important matter affecting the great religious and benevolent movements of the age, is the account of the funeral and other services American freedom and humanity-Rev. Charles T. Torrey. How many more victims will be re mands of oppression, time, the now enwrapt but foreboding future—must disclose. Our horizon is thickening with ominous signs, and judg ments are abroad in the land. Cries of the wounded and the stricken are entering into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth. Let the whole land prayer.

Rev. Gibbon Williams, Agent American and Foreign Bible Society for Western New York, has removed from ing, Wyoming County, N. Y. oved from Batavia to Wyom

General Intelligence.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Madness or imbecility,-or both,-har us in a war with Mexic . What will be the re sult, no one can predict. Our government me send troops enough to Texas to drive off the Me: icans, and preserve the integrity of the boundary; and they may, after a two years war, consen our northern troops. The army opposed to Gen. Taylor, trebles his number. What Mexico most wants to carry on the war is money. Her gov-ernment is said to be poor, and it is probably true that they have but a small circulating cur-

sage to Congress on the affairs of Mexico, in which he recommends the raising of volunteers for the purpose of carrying it on :—It opens by a reference to the annual message on the state of our relations with Mexico. Explains that a demen did not strenuously oppose it, hoping here to see the remaining portion of this Disthere— to see the remaining portion of the trict, the more specifily freed from that curse.

The Committee to prefer charges against Mr.

Webster, have done little or nothing as yet;—
their chairman, Mr. Pettitt, of Indiana, has taken of which was, that we should withdraw our provided in the president that the should withdraw our provided that the should be received.

The forces were kept at Corpus Christi until it was known that Mexico would not recognize the Mr. Giddings yesterday unexpectedly obtained Minister. Texas had asserted Del Norte as lent to a declaration of war, and again Arista or Dr. Welch, of Albany, preached in the Capitol the 26th notified him that he considered hostilities last Sabbath. His discourse was replete with correct sentiment, rich thought and eloquent dress. It was listened to by a very select and discriminating audience. The doctor is a warmhearted anti-slavery Christian. Yours, &c. service a large body of volunteers for twelve months, and to make liberal provisions for sup-

Congress subsequently passed a bill authorizi the President to raise not exceeding 50,000 vol-unteers, and appropriating ten millions of dollars. THE WAR BILL passed by Congress is nearly

as follows:—
Whereas, by an act of the Republic of Mexico,

and the United States: Sec. 1. The President is hereby authaccept the service of volunteers not exceeding 50,000 for twelve months or to the end of the

Sec. 2. \$10,000,000 are hereby appropriated to carry the above into effect.
Sec. 3. Volunteers are to furnish their own

clothing and horses, but when mustered into active service are to be armed and equipped by the

Sec. 4. They are to be subject to the articles of war, and, except as to clothing and pay, to be placed on the same footing as the army, and in lieu of clothing they are to receive an equivalent Sec. 5. The volunteers to be officered accord-

the companies belong.

Sec. 6. The President, if he thinks it necessar ry, is empowered to make nominations to the Senate of Generals of brigade and divisions, and of the general staff, as now authorized. The President will apportion the officers among the respective states tendering volunteers.
Sec. 7. The volunteers received will be enti-

Sec. 8. The President is authorized to plete all the armed vessels now authorized by linging law, to purchase or charter merchant vessels and to the spars of the vessel, and floating pieces of steamboats to be converted into public armed steamboats to be converted into public vessels, in such moneys as are necessary to protect the seaboard and harbors, or general de-

the continuance of the act for two years. Privates of foot companies will receive \$10 per month; the mounted men \$20 per month, including the use and risk of horses.

On Thursday evening, the 23d instant, Gen. gle track.
Taylor received information that a body of the Mexican army had crossed to the east side of the Rio Grande, at a point some twenty miles above his encampment. Early on the following morn-ing he despatched Capts. Thornton and Hardee, Rio Grande, at a point some twenty miles above his encampment. Early on the following morning he despatched Capts. Thoraton and Hardee, of the 2d regiment Dragoons, with a detachment of seventy men, to examine the country above, and Capt. Kerr of the same regiment, with a company, to examine the country below the encampment. The latter returned to exam with. company, to examine the country below the en-campment. The latter returned to camp without having made any discovery of Mexicans.

out having made any discovery or mexicans.

The former, however, fell in with what he considered to be a scouting party of the enemy, but which proved to be the advanced guard of a very strong body of the enemy, who were posted in the chaparral, immediately in the rear of Gen. Taylor's camp. Capt. Thornton, contrary to the advice of his Mexican guide, charged upon the guard, who retreated towards the main body, followed by Capt. Thornton, when in an instant he found himself and command surrounded by the enemy, who fired upon him, killing, as it is supposed, Capt. Thornton, Lieuts. Kane and Mason, and some twenty-six of the men, and taking Capt. Hardee and the remainder of the command prisoners. The Mexican commander sent into Gen. Taylor's camp a cart, with a soldier badly wounded, with a message that he had no travel-ling hospital with him, and could not, therefore, render the soldier the assistance which his situa-

tion required.

It is supposed that the detachment of the enemy on the east side of the Rio Grande consists of at least 2500 men, under the command of Colo-nels Carusco and Carrabajal, both old and experienced officers, and that their object is to cut off all communication between General Taylor and ecution of this object, they have fully succeeded and have thereby placed the American army in a most dangerous position, as it will be utterly impossible for Gen. Taylor, with the limited number of men now under his command, say 2300, to force his way through the dense chapparal, in which the enemy are already strongly posted. Gen. Taylor's Camp .- The New Orleans Trop-

the American army: Gen. Taylor's camp extends about four miles along the river bank—two miles above, and two below Matamoros. The entrenchment of it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days is made of sand, and covered with twigs woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the for-tification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand, seven tier thick, four tier high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. Twelve heavy pieces of ordnar are so placed as to command the town of Mata-moros. Five hundred men could defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans could

Capt. Seth B. Thornton and Lieut. Mason, with two dragoons, had arrived safe in Gen. Tay-lor's camp. Capt. Thornton, discovering the ambuscade too late to retreat, had plunged through the enemy's ranks, and cut his way with his own sword, with a boldness and intrepidity that is almost incredible. It seems he is not to be killed by accidents of flood or field. He is the same gentleman who so narrowly escaped when the Pulaski was blown up. He had the yellow fever several times in Florida, and has passed through many other hair breadth 'scapes.

In accordance with a determination of the War Department to send the entire disposable force of the United States Army to Texas, the two companies of Artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, and the three companies now at Fortress Monment of the Christian Sabbath to young men. and the three companies now at Fortress Mon-roe, have been ordered to the seat of war forthwith. The whole will be under the command of Colonel Benton, and will, we tearn, proceed sea to Point Isabel. The companies at Fort Mc-Henry are F, 3d Artillery, Lieut. Tompkins; and K, 4th Artillery, Lieut. Hunt.

K, 4th Artillery, Lieut. Hunt.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, burring date this day, that, 'by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, by Proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, curil or military, under the authority of the United States, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they be serred them worked and the problem of the United States, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they searct themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority on the efficacy of the analysis of the Fennices, in any maintenance of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have and the officeacy of the maintain the authority and the efficacy of the content of the properties. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have their house decorated. All coders a life-read to have a nature of puntang to have the of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the soal of the United States to be affixed to these present.

Done at the City of Washington on the [L. s.] thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States to be seventieth. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES R. POLK.

By the Ruchanas,

Secretary of State.

a state of war exists between that government on commerce and on morals, has come. Heaven

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. By the arrival of the schooner Ellen and Clara, Capt, Griffin, we have accounts from Point Isabel to the mora-ing of the 29th ult. The fact that no communication had been had for three days between Point Isabel and the camp of Gen. Taylor, is alone sufficient to keep anxiety

on tip-toe.

We learn from Capt. Griffia, that Capt. Walker starte we tear from App. Crima, teac capt. Vaster states from his camp on the 28th, with his whole force, to re-connoitre, and, if possible, open a communication with Gen. Taylor. He had proceeded as far as about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, when an overwhelm-ing Mexican force appeared very addenty. He was fol-lowed by the Mexicans until within a mile of Point Isaothers subsequently came in. About 70 were eithe

Dreadful Shipwreck-One Hundred and Fifteen Lives Lost!-The bark Swan, Capt. Snell, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening from New Orleans, with seventeen persons on board picked up at sea, on the 3d of May. They are part of the crew of the Swedish sloop of was Sec. 7. The volunteers received will be enti-tled to all the benefits conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Charles Krona, which vessel sailed from Havana for Sweden on the 1st inst., with 132 souls on board. When but two days out, the vessel was upset by a squall, and 115 of the crew perished.

> Concord Railroad .- A second track is to be laid on this road, we understand, to Nashua, thus making a double track all the way to Bos-ton. We doubt if there be another road in the country with a double track for so long a distance. It will be necessary to widen the bridges newhat, as they are calculated only for a sir

Marriages.

tiss, of Sherourae, to Miss Sarah Jane Reynolds, of Lynn. In this city, Dr. James M. Phipps to Miss Susan Willard.
In East Cambridge, in the Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr.
Leverett, Mr. J. W. Gardner to Miss Saah S. Jewett.
In Hingham, May 4th, by Rev. Serone Howe, Mr.
John Gill, editor of the Hingham Patriot, to Miss Joanna
Whiting, daughter of Capt. Edward Humphrey.
In East Medway, Mr. Lewis M. Richards, of Medfield,
to Miss Elitas Harding, of E. M.
In Newton Corner, Mr. Samuel C. Smoot, of Washington, D. C. to Miss Emms Smallwood, of N.
In Barre, Mr. Wm. G. Kilner to Miss Mary Jane Hastions.

in Beverly, Mr. Wm. Whitney to Miss Ann August

Nourse,

Authorite Marchael, Mr. James T. Robinson, Eaq., of North Adams, to Miss Clara, daughter of Calvin Briggs, M. D. Tone, Boston, N. H., by Rev. David Gage, Mr. Stephen M. Bennett, of New Market, to Miss Mary M. Emery, Of N. B.

In Concord, N. H., by Rev. Mr. Cummings, Dea. William Gault to Miss Abigail Green.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. Robert L. Wade, son of Charles Vade, Esq., 26, In Charlestown, Mrs. Cyathia F. In Charlestown, Mrs. Cynthia F., wife of James F Burnett, 22. In Brighton, Mrs. Lydia Clarke, 83. In Littleton, Mr. Thomas Burbeck, late of Boston, 8

In Littleton, Mr. Thomas Burbecz, late of Bosson, or years 9 mos.

In Newburyport, Miss Mary W. Drake, 25.
In Amesbury Mills, Mrs. Mercy Jane, wife of Mr. Jonathan Camet, 30.

In Lyna, Mr. Benjannin S. Gray, 28.

In Topafield, Mr. Thomas Averill, 43.
In Ipswich, Mr. William Knox, 24.

In Hingham, Mr. Henry Thaxter, Esq., 63, Collector

in Hingham, air. Remy Anaxon, property of that port.
In Cumberland, R. I., April 6. Miss Lucy, daughter of Capt, Jonathan Peck, 47 years 7 mos.
In Valley Falls, R. I., Mary Emma, youngest child of Rev. B. P. and Mrs. Mary H. Byram, I year 18 days.
In Shefford, Waterloo, Canada East, September last, Mrs. Harriet W. Pettengill, wife of Mr. Lemuel Stevens, 32—formerly of Methuen, Mass. She left an affection-ste husband and three small, children to moura her loss. [Editors please copy.]

Notices.

The Northern Baptist Education Society will hold its business meeting on Wednesday, May 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Bowdoin Square Church.
The public meeting of the Society will occur at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at which time the Report will be read, and addresses made by several pastors.
T. F. Caldicott.

The annual meeting of the Conference of Baptis Ministers in Massachusetts will be held in the meeting house of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, on Tues day, the 26th ult., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Essay by Rev Origen Cranes earmon by Rev. Henry Jackson, or by hi alternate, Rev. S. F. Smith.

S. W. FIELD, Sec. Methods.

measure, any 11, 1010.

IT The annual meeting of the Mass. Baptist Charitable Society, for the choice of officers and other business, will be hold on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., in the Bowdoin Square meeting-house. The Trustees will meet inmediately after the annual meeting of the Society, to receive applications for aid, and to make appropriations to those widows of ministers for whom this charity is designed.

THOMAS SHAW, Sec. propriations to those widows charity is designed.

Roston. May 19, 1846.

Hoston, May 13, 1930.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island Baptust Ministers will be holden at Bristol, R. I., with Bro. Sykes, commencing Monday evening, June 8, 1846 Sermon by Bro. Brayton, or his alternate, Bro. S. S. Bradford, CHARLES W. HEUES, SW.

Int.

The American Tract Society will hold its 32d Annual Meeting on Monday, 23th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at their Rooms, No. 28 Cornhill, for the choice of officers and to hear the Treasurer's Report.

The Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated on Wedneaday evening, May 27th, at 71-2 o'clock, in the Tremont Trample.

SETH BLISS, Cor. Sec. Northern Baptist Education Society at Bow-loin Square church, on Wednesday, at 3, P. M.

Prison Discipline Society at Tremont Temple Thursday, at 10, A. M. Report and Address

At market 460 Cattle, 23 yokes Working Oxen, 36
Cows and Calves, 375 Sheep, and 300 Swine. 328
head of the Cattle came over the Western railroad.
PRICES—Bef Cattle.—By Extra, 6,50; first quality, 56,25; second quality, 26,50; third quality, 34,75 a 5,25.
WORKING OXEN—Sales made at 70, 72, 78, 82, and 301.

A CARD — Wr. CHARLES WENDIC respectfully informs in free date and the public, that he continues to paint in Frence, esting or earlie of charces and hence, in any manner desired, at prices so reasonable not to give sublitional to reasonable and the properties of the continue of the cont

Quite extensive preparations are making to carry forward the work of blood, and active enlistments of volunteers, are going on in different parts of the country. War with its mildes and parts of the country. War with its mildes 23-17 Conference and Studied States, Description of the Country are controlled to visit my office. DR. KUMSLL, Description of the Country are controlled to visit my office.

Rockingham Academy,
HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence an Wednesdy, the 92th of May, and continue eleren weeks.
Rev. Zeisonow Joses, Principal.
Mr. D. B. Amenosa, Classical Teacher.
Misse Fanances Macourans, Fenals Teacher.
Misse Fanances Macourans, Fenals Teacher.
Misse Fanances Macourans, Fenals Teacher.
Misse Fanances Macourans, Teacher Commences and Marsine of the Charleston Teacher in that Institution. It is believe been an Assistant Teacher in that Institution. It is believe been an Assistant Teacher in that Institution. It is believe been a few points of the pupils, and powe har eff competent to discharge the other duties of the matter as a teacher.

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Publications of the American Tract

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Selected by Roy. Dr. Blacher from 12 vols. of the London Tract Scolety, Bender of the Consequence of the London Tract Scolety, Bender of the London Consequence of the London Consequence of the London Consequence of London Green of the London Lon

Bisboy Hell's Seriotare History, or Contemplations. A work of the 17th ceasury, rish in original and evangulical thought. Nexton's Letters to an Adonted Daughter, pp. 96, 19mo. Few writers, if any, have excelled the Rev. John Newton in epistolary writing. Harling no children, he adopted two nices of Mrs. Newton, one of them, Elitsa Gunningham, whose narrative cantitates Tract. No. 33; the other, Riksshift Catlen, to whim them 31 interes were addressed. There is a sexious and applyptions in linen which render them extractive to the 17 yang. While they sumbly the most through the content of the principles of the services of the serv

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Paise, sell a vertey of other peace por silections may always
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J. P. BLANCHARD.

19-3.

Tessurer: and Sationary Agent.

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Warren Ladies' Seminary.

This cut Toro of this Summary will commence on Wednes-lay, the 2th tof May, and continue twelve weeks. The Sominary hulling the bear roundly very mote effects of any action as lattle as a thin in the same of the same action action as lattle as a the increasing number of pupils. A plan of the So in mary and the course of acting will be sent to the order of a sy cas, on application to the Principal. 18—3. A. M. O.M. Middle.

A. R. Campbell's

TEMPERANCE EATING ROOM, No. 7 Wilson's Lane Biston. Meals served up at all hours of the day, Nundays

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NSTRUCTION given in the various branches usually taught in seminaries of the first class. Young ladies will be received nut the family of the Principal. Number of boarders immust the family of the Principal. Number of boarders immust the family of the Principal. Number of boarders immust highligh branches. The Fall Term will commence on Monday, he of the fOctober next. Letters of inquiry may be addressed ber. John B. Hague, Jamusch Plain, Mass der John B. Hague, Jamusch Plain, Mass den, Charles Brade W. Green, E. J. Choules. Hon. S. G. Goodrich, Barles W. Green, E. J. S. W. W. M. Haguer, Kev. Wm, lague, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Boaton. 32-47

Church Organ for Sale.

WE, the subscribers have intrastabilisted correlives in businesses ORGAN BULLDERS, respectedly increased of GROAN BULLDERS, respectedly increased of the public patronage. We have facilities for the built about the first out of the largest size, also for the Chaptel and the rather at our extensive manufactory, on Canaeway, opposite N B. We have for sale a LARGE CHURCH ORGAN, ately in Rev. Dr. Hescher's church, Salem Street, the same saving been put in perfect order.

WILLIAM R D. SIMMONS.
THOMAS MOINTIRE. 30-tf Boston, July 17, 1845.

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No. 86 Cornhill, 6 Brattle, and 78 Court St. the every thing appertaining to a well-furnished t every thing appertaining to a well-furnished of foundation of all good house keeping), with cate to foundation of all good house keeping), with cate

SIMMONS & MCINTIRE.

The Family Circle.

Of the sweetatmosphere of nome? how bright
It floats around us when we sit together
Under a bower of vine in summer weather.
Of roundths hearth-stone in a winter's night!

For the Reflector.

The Violet Hill. , poetical effusion which fullows, is from the nd who spent a Sabbath in the town from atod, and whose signature, as the author of actions, has already made him known to

inds the Christian passer-by cenes concealed from skeptic eye.

Methinks I stand on heavenly hills, 'Mid fragrant flowers and sparkling rills; Sweet harmony delights my ear, The music of a holier sphere.

Majestic towers the 'mount of God'—
'Life's river rolls on, deep and broad—
Impiring fragrance fills the air—
Secaphic melodies are there. Mark yonder mount, with quiet slope, (Soft as an infant's eye-lids ope), All crowned with azure flow'rets fair, Slow waving in the balmy air.

To such, assurance sweet is given-'This is the Violet Hill of Heaven.' North Wrentham, May 10, 1846. ALIQUIS

Evil Speaking.

Suppose all the frivolous talk of a neigh-borhood were painted accurately and at full length, how would it appear? What sort of reading would it make? What would be the tendency of such a publication reading would it make? What would be the tendency of such a publication, suppos-ing it to be circulated and read like a news-paper? Now the mode of the thing is of no account. The publication of nonsense and frivolity is as effectual by means of a hundred tongues, as by the press, and as much more so as the living speaker is more impressive than the silent print. I know our familiarity with this kind of conversation, diminishes its apparent evil. But only let the same remarks and trains of thought that the same remarks and trains of thought that are every day suggested in conversation meet our eye in print, and we should all see that it is far worse than a mere waste of time to utter or hear them.

Censorious talking is another, and still

worse example of the abuse of speech. The hasty utterance of unfavorable impressions touching the character and conduct of others, is, I suppose, principally intended by the apostle where he speaks of the unbridled tongue. It is well understood by reflecting people, that to form a just estimate of the character, mental and moral, even with those with whom we are most intimately connected, is not without its difficulties. instances we are obliged greatly to modify, and in many others utterly to change our estimate of those we have best known. This fact should suggest the fitness of a modest nect should suggest the filless of a modest hesitancy in ultering our views and opinions touching the characters of others. And yet nothing is more common than the reverse of this. It is perfectly amazing to see the dexterity and unembarrassed speed with which some persons can dispose of the most difficult and perplexed cases of character. They can decide and de decide in a proposal. can decide, and do decide, in a moment, whether a report is true or false, whether at accused person is innocent or guilty. It is not at all necessary for them to hear both sides, to weigh evidence, and consider all the circumstances of the case. What would remise all the content of the case. sues, to weigh evidence, and consider all the circumstances of the case. What would require all the most diligent investigation of a judge and jury for days, is settled by them in a minute or two; and they feel so clear and certain about it, that nothing can shake their convictions or silence their tongues.—How common this sin is, every reader can judge for himself. How odious it is, most persons are apt to feel, when their turn comes to be rashly and unjustly censured.—Consider, too, the amount of mischief and of suffering inflicted by censorious judging and speaking. What numberless alienations of friends, what suspicions, doubts, and fears are engendered? Think how many excellent characters, built up through long years of virtuous living, are destroyed for ever, by undeserved censure; in an hour, with a single breath of the censorious slanderer, the best name may be tarnished or made infamous. And then, this evil is always at work. mous. And then, this evil is always at work. Every moment some reputation dies."
Everywhere, in church and State, in city, village, and hamlet, the biting, venomed tongue of slander wags, and new anxiety, distress, and often killing anguish, multiply their victims, and the character and destiny of many an individual are character. their victims, and the character and destiny of many an individual are changed for ever. An evil speech uttered against a young man, may affect all his relations in life, alienate from him the confidence of his employer, abate friendships in which his affections and his hopes were centred, and cool the love even of his chosen and betrothed, and he may henceforth be a blighted man, seeking relief in the bowl, or sinking into sour misanthropy. The ruin of character, of peace, of confidence; the inflictions of positive of confidence; the inflictions of positive misery and anguish of soul with which evil speaking is chargeable, are incalculable and dreadful. It is a vice which includes in itself the essence of the highest crimes; it is robbery of that which is its victim's chief property, his good name; it is assassination, murder, and the venom of the weapon en-ters the soul. And yet this crime, which is every hour in relentless pursuit of new vicand every moment racks some box with fresh pangs, escapes unwhipt of justice and is looked upon as a venial fault, if not an innocent infirmity. Even the church tolerates a host of evil speakers in her bosom. If one of her members is guilty of a single profane speech, or of a single instance of in-toxication, he is dealt with, perhaps cast out. But the censorious,—bitter,—slanderous-But the censorious,—bitter,—slanderous-tongued brother or sister is never, or rarely, called to account. They live on, festering in their malignity, and die when their time comes, in good and regular standing.— Verily, our scale of morality is a strange

The countenance given to this vice in so its impudence. The morning call, the so-cial party, the friendly interview on the promenade, or the shopping excursion, are occasions not often neglected by those hav-ing the gift of tongues. A little of the salt of scandal seasons a nice title dish of talk of scandal sessions a nice little dish of talk exquisitely, and there are fage who do not smack their lips at the repast; at any rate, there are not many who by a face full of unequivocal disgust, forbid the mixture.— There are slanderous ears, as well as slanderous tongues, be it remembered, and the difference in their guiltiness is hardly worth reckoning. Whoever encourages evil speaking, by enduring it even, becomes a share in the offence. If censoriousness and al sorts of evil speaking were treated with the contempt and disapprobation they merit we might soon congratulate ourselves upon the abatement of this leprous nuisance.

Ch. Parlor Magazinc.

PROSPERITY.—There is a well-known ad age, Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries them. The friends who have been attractions. ted by prosperity, almost invariably fall away on the approach of adversity; but where friendship is pure, disinterested, and founded in genuine esteem, affliction serves to bring

it out more prominently than ever. Like can find consolation in the weakness of others the rainbow, true friendship is brightest in However, being in a mood for diversion, I

it out more prominently than ever. Like the rainbow, true friendship is brightest in the darkest storm.

Rioralist and filiscellantist.

Rev. Mr. Kimball's Sermon.

Rev. Mr. Kimball's Sermon.

This discourse was delivered February 22, 1946, the last back that public worship was attended in the claim esting house in Javaich. It was built in 1748, having been occupied as a house of worship in itself, several carious things are stated. Charches were built by assessing taxes upon the particulars, and they were seated according to the taxes paid. The complaint was not, "they have taxed me be particulared, and they were seated according to the taxes paid. The complaint was not, "they have taxed me being stated to other things" are mentioned.

**Several carious things are stated. Charches were built by assessing taxes upon the particulars, and they were seated according to the taxes paid. The complaint was not, "they have taxed me be particulared," and they were seated directly in front of the pulpit. Next to them were the deacons in their proper place, facing the assembly, and, like Aaron and Hur, holding up the hands of the minister. And if the good men were either sleep, themselves or thought others so, they aron and Hur, holding up the hands of the minister. And if the good men were either sleep, themselves or thought others so, they aron and Hur, holding up the hands of the minister. And if the good men were either sleep, themselves or thought others so, they aron and the text was named. And though ministers in those days ruled their people, as well as served them, and did both finishant the text was named. And though ministers in those days ruled their people, as well as served them, and did both finishant the text was a maned. And though ministers in those days ruled their people, as well as served them, and did both finishant the records, the minister would call on the deacon for a second glass, as I should have cocasion for a second glass, as I should have cocasion for a second glass, as I should

we contemplated the hostile sentiments expressed by some, on either side of the Atlantic, in reference to the Oregon question, and the possible rupture of those amicable relations which have so long and advantageously existed between England and America. Fain would we take a part, with all the lovers of peace and good order, in endeavoring to allay the feelings of jealous discord, and to avert the disastrous issue to which they tend.

Regarding war, in any instance, as a callamity deeply to be deplored, we especially

brutal violence, not only will industry be restricted, and the spirit of enterprise checked, but the comforts of our several houses be embittered and abridged. Besides, are we not one in national descent? Are we not united by the ties of a common brotherhood? Do we not sympathise in the same great objects of scientific, literary and philanthropic pursuits? Do we not offer our devotions to the Father of spirits in one and the same language? Do we not alike recognize our obligations to imitate Him whose course through this world was signalized by the triumphs of mercy, and who came, 'not to destroy men's lives, but to save them?' Shall then all these ties of interest and pleasurable union be ruthlessly broken? shall our pecuniary resources be wasted,—shall the ties of domestic life be violated,—shall our common humanity be outraged,—shall the brave and loving hearts of our countrymen and friends pour forth their vital tides,—and, above all, shall the laws of our beneficent Creator be dishonored, for the sake of any amount of territory? Surely that were to purchase it at too high a price. Let

were to purchase it at too high a price. Le us rather cherish the spirit of mutual forbear as rather chorism the spirit or mutual forbear-ance and concession; and unite in earnest and ceaseless endeavors to frustrate the de-signs of ambitious and reckless minds, and to promote the continuance of international harmony and good will.

May the 'Giver of concord' dispose the

hearts of all governments and nations to gen-tleness and goodness, and render our respec-tive countries, the home of permanent prosperity and peace.
Signed by 231 inhabitants of Rochdale.

Vanity, or Women's Ages.

order, as sentinels in earlier days were placed without our sanctuaries to prevent the interruption of public worship by the Indians. Nor was the office of tythingmen confined to boys and girls, nor to the interior of the house, for the trustees, by vote of the parish, were desired to treat with the tything men and use their influence with them, that all boys, and all persons whatever, that should play on the Sabbath in the meeting-house or about it, or be abroad at time of divine service, should be complained of to authority, that they might be punished as the law directed. On Monday morning, the boys who had been disorderly on the Sabbath were put into the stocks near the whipping post on the common.*

were put into the stocks near the whipping post on the common.*

*In the closet under the pulpit are found 16 rods, used by tythingmen, being about five feet in length and one inch in diameter.

*A Letter on Peace.

The American Peace Society has received by the Caledonia, the following Address, which you are requested to publish for the information of the citizens of Bostons and of the United States.

J. P. Blanchard, Agral A. P. S.

The Ministers, Magistrates, Menufacturers, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Rochdale, Lanchants, to the citizens of Boston, and through them, to the citizens of Boston, and the citizens of Boston, and through them, to the citizens of Boston, and through them, to the citizens of Boston, and through

Regarding war, in any instance, as a calamity deeply to be deplored, we especially deprecate it in the present case, as tending to stay the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world, and to darken the prospects and blight the interests of universal man.

But there are other considerations, more nearly affecting us in common, and which tend to strengthen the desires for continued and permanent peace. Our mercantile interests are largely involved, and by their wanton sacrifice, at the shrine of a sanguinary and brutal violence, not only will industry be restricted, and the spirit of enterprise checked, but the comforts of our several houses be

Lines,

Written on the death of Mrs. J. Leavitt Jones.

She has gone to a glorious home,
To an eternal rest,
Where all the ransomed come,
And are forever blost.

She has joined that happy throng,

With loved ones gone before, Who stand around God's throne To praise forevermore.

What though her body sleeps Beneath the rolling wave? What though the mighty deep is now her only grave?

Her spirit is not there,
"T is with the angel band,
Where all, yes, all is fair;
She dwells at God's right hand.

She served her God below And sought His love to show To distant nations here.

Death had no fears for her, Her Saviour went before; He was her refuge here, He'll be her portion there.

She has gone to a glorious rest, To an eternal home, With all the ransomed, blest, Where sin shall never come.

SCRAPS FOR THE CURIOUS.—If a tallow

News, alluding to the three points of defence in Mr. Choate's argument for the prisoner in the late trial of Albert J. Tirrell, remarks that those three points translated into plain language may be construed, 1st, that there was no marder; 2d, that Tirrell did not commit it, and thirdly that he did it when asleep. 'There is on re-cord,' says the editor, 'a defence something like this, and the only one we believe extant. It is in the case of the Irishman charged with having broken a kettle which he had borrowed. It runs in this way : 1st, I never borrowed the kettle; 2d, I returned it perfectly sound; 3d, it was broken when I received it. The Boston jurors who acquitted upon such a defence, may be very honest men, but they are but poor exponents of the blessings of a trial by jury.'

A LAND OF LIBERTY .- An Irishman who A LAND OF LIBERTY.—An Irishman who had left his native country, and sought an asylum in America because it was a land of liberty, was attacked on his first arrival in December, by a furious mastiff. He stopped to pick up a stone to defend himself.

'By my sowl,' says Pat, 'now is not this a swate land of liberty, where the dogs are let loose and the stones are tied fast?'

SHAVING ON SUNDAY .- We are glad to see i stated that the barbers of Detroit have resolved not to shave on Sunday.

Sabbath School Books.

UPWARDS of One Thousand varieties. For sale New England Sabbath School Union, 79 Cornhill, The following are some of the New Books recently ed:—
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Charlotte Mackewein,
The Teacher's Bequest,
Parental Disciplins, 168 pp, cloth,
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54 do
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Parental Disciplins,
Willie Grant,
Gid Philip's deval Stories,
Old Philip's deval Stories,
Old Philip's deval Stories,
Pick Little Peacemaker,
Right and Wrome,
The Little Peacemaker,
Stephan of Infant Minds,
Hymns for Infant Minds,
Fanny, the Flower Girl,
Village Characters,
Village Characters,
Flery Chartot,
Lawish Washington,
Flower Gritter,
The Happy Choice,
A View of Christ,
The Leech Vendeand Hawsii,
Little Things,
Leather-Covered Bible,
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Life Scenes,
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is to a sarge patronage, and render it an efficient instrumentality in helial of Protestantisms and evangeliscal truth. "Lutheras Observer.

Sparry's Christian Martyrology.—This is anotheraddition to the list of works and published, and designed to presel between the control of the control

mont Observer.

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